COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

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ACCORDING TO CLEVELAND.

Finances and Foreign Affairs Occupy the Message.

SILVER IS FIERCELY ATTACKED

The President Thinks He Has Done Everything Necessary in Foreign Lands, Praises His Bond Issues and Wants More.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give typical prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances.

The reports of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest. I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to Congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

Outbreaks in China.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severely critical scrutiny of the Congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined they will furnish proof of assiduous and pains-taking care for the public welfare. I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe their adoption would promote the people's good. The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplomatic agents of this government from the delicate duty they undertook at the request of both countries of rendering such service to the subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire, which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. There have occurred in widely separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners which if unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have culminated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of property, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one American citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fallen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than our own, it plainly behooves this government to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against similar or perhaps more dreadful calamities befalling the hundreds of American mission stations which have grown up throughout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who by neglect or otherwise had permitted uprisings and for the adoption of stern measures by the Emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty and the punishment by death of a number of those adjudged guilty of participation in the outrages.

Waller's Case.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar, his term of office expired, and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from the government of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been complied with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October, has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

In agreeable contrast to the difference above noted respecting a matter of common concern where nothing is sought except such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require, is the recent resolution of the French chambers favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

Bering Sea Trouble.

Our relations with Great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principles laid down by that august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect. Much correspondence has been exchanged between the two governments on the subject of preventing the exterminating slaughter of seals. The insufficiency of British patrol of Bering Sea under the regulations agreed on by the two governments has been pointed out, and yet only two British ships have been on police duty during this season in those waters.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations as well as the adoption of such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the awards have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depletion of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years seems to be a matter of absolute certainty.

Paris Award.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay, and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, was not confirmed by the last Congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of Congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the Senate, so that in one of the modes suggested, a final settlement may be reached.

Alaskan Boundary.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892 and the supplementary convention of Feb. 3, 1894. As the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made.

Venezuelan Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana as approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent, that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents, that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela, that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the Congress.

Hawaiian Affairs.

Early in January last an uprising against the government of Hawaii was promptly suppressed, martial law was forthwith proclaimed and numerous arrests were made of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the Royalist party. Among these were several citizens of the United States, who were convicted by a military court and sentenced to death, imprisonment, or fine, or were deported without trial. The United States, while denying protection to such as had taken the Hawaiian oath of allegiance, insisted that martial law, though altering the form of justice, could not supersede justice itself, and demanded a stay of execution until the proceedings had been submitted to the government and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted, or were remitted on condition of leaving the islands.

The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representations, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the State in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atrocious crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite by their deplorable condition gracious provision for their needs.

Cuban Insurrection.

Cuba is again disturbed. An insurrection in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes a predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty. Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign States. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, any shock our sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed, and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

Alliance Incident.

One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred, on March 8 last, the Allianca, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shores, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret and assurance of non-recurrence of such just complaint while the offending officer was relieved of his command.

Military arrests of the citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations, where held on criminal charges. Their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded and obtained in conformity with treaty provisions and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulated accusation their release or trial has been insisted upon. The right of American consular officers in the island to prefer protests and demands in such cases having been questioned by the insular authorities, their enjoyment of the privileges stipulated by treaty for the consuls of Germany was claimed under the most favored nation provision of our own convention, and was promptly recognized.

Turkey and Armenia.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of fanatic hostilities to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious missions. No efforts have been spared in their behalf and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

I regret, however, that an attempt on our part to obtain better information concerning the true condition of affairs in the disturbed quarters of the Ottoman empire by sending the United States consul at Sivas to make investigation and report was thwarted by the objections of the Turkish government.

This movement on our part was in no sense meant as a gratuitous entanglement of the United States in the so-called Eastern question, nor as an officious interference with the right and duty which belong by treaty to certain great European powers, calling for their intervention in political matters affecting the good government and religious freedom of the non-Mussulman subjects of the Sultan, but it arose solely from our desire to have an accurate knowledge of the condition in our efforts to care for those entitled to our protection.

The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities, affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperilled. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety was imperilled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood, that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the Sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

"These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens

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HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED

Opinions of Leading Congressmen of Both Parties.

CLEVELAND COMPARED TO NERO.

Ignoring Facts and Indulging in Financial Theories Is Like Fiddling While Rome Is Burning—A Remarkable Omission.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Mr. McCreary (Dem.) of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the last House, said: "That part of the President's message which refers to our foreign relations is very comprehensive, and interesting. His recommendations are particularly important and appropriate on the Cuban question; the Venezuelan boundary line disputes; the Bering sea claims and the better preservation of seal life in the North Pacific and Bering sea; the protection of American citizens in Turkey, China and Japan; proper regulations to prevent unfavorable discrimination against our exports to Europe and particularly our cattle and other food products to Germany and adjacent nations and the necessity for changing or modifying the treaty so as not to require the United States to act jointly with Germany and England in paying expenses and assisting in the management of affairs in Samoa."

Disagrea on Finance.

General Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama said: "I think the President's statements regarding the foreign policy of the government will meet with the approval of the people of the United States. In the Venezuelan question, the language of the message shows the firmly avowed determination of the United States to adhere to the Monroe doctrine in the strictest sense."

General Wheeler cannot assent to all of Mr. Cleveland's financial recommendations.

Crisp's Comment.

Ex-Speaker Crisp's comments were heard with some surprise and great regret that part of the message relating to our finances. That relief is needed no one doubts. That it can be found in the direction indicated in the message, I don't believe. The President makes as strong an argument as can be made in favor of the single gold standard, but I don't think he fairly states the case. He assumes throughout his message that our obligations are payable in gold. There is no law on the statute books justifying this assumption.

All bonds, treasury notes and other obligations of the United States are payable in coin—that is gold and silver of the present standard weight and fineness and if the treasury would exercise the option which the law and contracts give of paying in those metals most convenient to it our difficulties would be less.

"I am opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks and Sherman notes because it would ruinously contract our currency. Neither can I approve the propositions recommended to enlarge the privileges of the national banks. I have no doubt the President honestly believes he is right and I know I as honestly believe he is wrong."

Disregarding Fact.

Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine said: "The President's reference to the protective policy under which the country prospered so signally from 1861 to 1893, as one 'designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen,' and as one 'inefficient for the purpose of revenue,' is a singular disregard of the fact that during the time in which this policy was enforced revenue was always in excess of peace expenditures and the mass of the people of the country were never before so prosperous. The effort of the President to divert attention from the real cause of the financial stress of the government by charging the responsibility on the presence of the greenback in our currency will not prove a success."

Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts said: "I regret exceedingly that the President felt called upon to repeat the statements that protection is for the benefit of a favored class and at the expense of the great mass of the people; that it is insufficient for revenue; that it impedes our entrance to foreign markets, curtails our foreign trade and that free trade alone can build up our country and develop its industries. These propositions," said Mr. Walker, "are disputed by every acknowledged fact revealed by the various censuses of this and every other civilized country, not excepting Great Britain."

Like Nero.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania said: "So far as the message refers to foreign affairs, it may be said to be colorless. That part of it is simply a recital of facts and contains nothing worthy of note. The most remarkable thing about it is the labored attempts to make the people believe that the miserable tariff policy of the present administration is not responsible for our present ills.

"With the revenues every month producing a deficit the President's ignoring that fact and indulging in theories as to financial legislation is suggestive of Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning."

Senator Teller.

Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado: "Mr. Cleveland assumes a supercilious tone in speaking of the tariff and the silver question and the conditions that existed heretofore. We had the purchase of silver bullion established for several years and we had the McKinley tariff act, and yet the country never enjoyed a better season of prosperity than under these two measures.

"The President says the tariff has destroyed our exports and yet we never had such exports as we enjoyed under the McKinley tariff; they were infinitely larger than under the present Democratic measure. The present law is not, of course, along Democratic lines, but it was the best they could get. It was so bad in Mr. Cleveland's eyes that he could not sign it; it was unsatisfactory to him because it did not approach more nearly to free trade. The message was quite ordinary and made no impression upon the Senate."

Gold Standard Fallacy.

Mr. Newland (Silverite) of Nevada: "Mr. Cleveland in his message indulges in the usual fallacy of gold standard money. That gold is a fixed and immutable measure of value. He measures gold by itself and concludes that it does not change in value. The fact is that gold measured by the prices of other products has constantly increased and is still increasing in value—as the use of its only competitor, silver has diminished. The sole cause of the [illegible] price of products and property and the high value of gold, which measures them.

"There is but one way to cure this fall in prices and that is to take away a portion of the increased value of gold by restoring silver, its only competitor."

Flagrantly Remiss.

Mr. Jos. G. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois: "Under the Constitution the President is commanded to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, but in his message to-day he is flagrantly remiss in his duty as to at least one subject of absorbing interest. He omits all reference in detail to government receipts and expenditures, actual as to the past fiscal year and estimated as to the current and next fiscal year. No President except Cleveland has in recent years omitted to advise Congress in his regular annual message on this important topic. This omission is at this time the more significant in view of the distressing facts that during the present administration since March 4, 1893, to Dec. 1, 1895, the expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by $127,927,531; that the deficiency in national revenue for the last fiscal year amounted to $43,805,223 and up to the Dec. 1 just passed, to $17,000,000; that during his present administration he has increased the bond indebtedness by $162,315,400, and that the estimated expenditures submitted in the annual book of estimates for 1897 show an increase over the estimates for 1896 of more than $10,500,000 and nearly $20,000,000 over the appropriations made by the last Congress for the current year. The message is most unsatisfactory also in its references to our foreign relations and commerce. Our cattle and other food products are absolutely excluded from the markets of Germany and adjacent countries, while our home markets are wide open to their products which comes by the repeal of our reciprocity provisions and by the enactment of the Wilson-Brice law. From the tenor of the whole message, it is patent that in his judgment no legislation increasing the revenues is needed or would receive his approval. It is clear, therefore, that there is nothing possible through legislation or administration that will cure our ills during his term."

A Wrong Diagnosis.

Mr. Quigg (Rep.) of New York: "Mr. Cleveland is a bad doctor. His patient has the consumption. He has diagnosed for the malaria, and he prescribed merely for a boil on the back of the neck. His remedy would not cure the troubles for which he offers it and that is not the real trouble at all.

"What he says about the country's finances is answered by the simple fact so justified in everybody's experience, that when a man's income exceeds his expenditures he is all right and when his expenditures exceed his income he is all wrong. This rule is universal and inexorable.

The greenbacks are a form of public debt. We have had them for many years, and Mr. Cleveland confesses that until he and his party came into power they never caused the slightest trouble. But now he proposes to hold them responsible for all the ills which he and his party have generated. He starts the furnaces, gets the house too hot to live in and then, instead of putting out the fire, he swears at the thermometer.

ARMENIAN RELIEF.

The Red Cross Society Urged to Take Charge of the Matter.

Washington, Dec. 3—Mr. Hagop Boggian, secretary of the Armenian relief committee, accompanied by Representative McCall of Massachusetts, had a consultation with Secretary Olney to-day. Mr. Boggian said Mr. Olney expressed much tender feeling for the sufferers, and promised to do what he could for them.

Mr. Boggian asked if our minister at Constantinople could be instructed to see to the proper disbursement of any funds sent to the Armenians.

Secretary Olney said that the Red Cross society was the best agency to take charge of this matter. At his suggestion Mr. Boggian called on Miss Clara Barton and her staff, at the Red Cross headquarters. He laid the matter before Miss Barton and her associates, and acquainted her with the situation and the destitution of the Armenians, urging the Red Cross society, so well known for its humane work, to take charge of the matter.

Miss Barton did not give a definite answer, but from her conversation Mr. Boggian feels satisfied that if the people of the United States request it, the Red Cross society will undertake the work.

ALLISON A CANDIDATE.

He Desires the Republican Nomination for President.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 3.—The Allison Presidential boom was formally launched at a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee this afternoon. The meeting was called ostensibly to close up the work of the last campaign. Gov.-elect Drake and other prominent Republicans were present.

After the routine work was completed the announcement was made new to many members of the committee, that Senator Allison had expressed a desire to become an open candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and desired the central committee, with the work of which in the past he was well pleased, to take charge of his candidacy.

Letters were read from prominent Republicans in all parts of the country urging Allison to enter the race. The committee unanimously decided to take up the work, and headquarters will be opened immediately.

Chairman MacMillan will temporarily abandon his law practice at Rock Rapids and remove to Des Moines to take charge of the headquarters.

Mr. MacMillan said to-night: "Allison is clearly destined to be the candidate of the West. We know from letters received that there is a strong feeling in his favor in the East. We do not believe the East can agree upon any one of the men mentioned for President from that section, and we think the whole country will turn to Allison."

MANY MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Policy and Principles of the Monroe Doctrine Reaffirmed.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO CUBA.

The Senate Starts Its New Year with Many Good Resolutions—The New House Chaplain Prays for Dignity Abroad.

Washington, Dec. 3—Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, had reached the capitol and was within the Senate chamber, ready to deliver the President's message a few minutes before the hour of noon. After prayer and the reading and approval of the journal of yesterday, the message was received and laid before the Senate. The secretary of the Senate proceeded to read the message in the presence of a fairly full Senate.

The reading of the message occupied one hour and forty minutes; there was little pretense on the part of the Senate at large that it was paying any close attention to the message or was much interested in it. There were some exceptions, however. On the Republican side of the chamber, Senators Morrill of Vermont, Davis of Minnesota and Burrows of Michigan, held printed copies of the message in their hands and occasionally seemed to be reading it for themselves. Mr Cockerill of Missouri did the same on the Democratic side of the chamber. Senators Palmer of Illinois, Morgan of Alabama, George of Mississippi and Harris of Tennessee, were the only other Democratic Senators who could be regarded as attentive listeners. Two of the Populist Senators—Allen of Nebraska and Peffer of Kansas, did not relax their application to the message from its opening to its close, but they appeared to be more intensely interested in its treatment of the financial question, its recommendation of the retirement and cancellation of greenbacks and silver certificates and its condemnation of silver coinage.

At 1:40 the reading was finished and the message was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Various annual reports and departmental communications were laid before the Senate and laid on the table.

Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts introduced a joint resolution affirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Turkish Affairs.

Memorials and resolutions on the subject of the deplorable condition of affairs in Turkey were presented by Senator Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois, Gallinger (Rep.) of New Hampshire, and Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Stewart (Pop) of Nevada introduced a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and it was referred to the Finance Committee.

Cuban Belligerents.

Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida offered a resolution relating to Cuba, and to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, and gave notice that he would address the Senate upon it to-morrow.

A very large number of bills—many of them having been pending in previous Congresses, were introduced and referred, including one by Mr. Kyle (Pop.) of South Dakota, for the government control of telegraphs.

Memorials from Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla., for recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba were presented by Mr. Pasco (Dem.) of Florida, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Cullom (Rep.) of Illinois introduced a joint resolution declaring the Monroe policy to be "by precedent and tradition the recognized rightful policy of the United States, and that this government will regard the establishment by any European power of any new colonial dependence, or of any protectorate over any existing or future government or the extension of any territorial possession or the control or ownership of any interoceanic canal on the continent of America, as a dangerous menace to the welfare and prosperity of the United States."

He gave notice that he would speak upon it to-morrow.

At 2:50 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and at 3 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Adjourned Immediately after the Reading of the Message.

Washington, Dec. 3—The session of the House to-day introduced the new chaplain, Rev. Mr. Couden of Michigan. He created a distinct sensation in his prayer, by coupling with a petition for peace within our borders one that we should be quick to resent any insult to the nation.

Mr. Shafroth (Rep.) of Colorado, who was not present yesterday, appeared and was sworn in.

After the House had been called to order at noon, Chaplain Couden's first prayer was delivered in the presence of an assemblage that filled the galleries, and of a large majority of the members of the House. The chaplain, like that of the Senate, is a blind man, but unlike Dr. Milburn, Rev. Mr. Couden wears glasses which hide his infirmity. He speaks with great deliberation and earnestness of manner, even solemnity.

The Message Read.

Mr. Payne (Rep.) of New York, accompanied by his colleagues (Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois, and Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia) was recognized to announce that their errand to notify the President that the House was organized and ready to receive any communication he might make, had been performed. The President sent his respectful salutations to the House, Mr. Payne said, and authorized the committee to say that he would communicate at once with the House in writing. Immediately behind the committee was then seen Maj. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, with the

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ACCORDING TO CLEVELAND.

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zens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the Christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of the Turkish government as will restrain fanaticism, and if this fails their duty is to so interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurrences in Turkey as have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs alone, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed.

National Finances.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation, we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may be well encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects. By command of the people a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which while insufficient for the purpose of revenue curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our people's chief living or lessen their comfort and contentment for the sake of according special advantages to favorites, and which while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations recognizes the fact that American self-reliance, thrift and ingenuity can build up our country's industries and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism.

Jumping on Silver.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than 15 years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country. The things thus accomplished notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients.

Away with Greenbacks.

The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volumes during the late civil war, and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of the period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in Congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use, and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,073. Immediately after that date and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the first day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was $346,681,016.

The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition but contained in addition the following express provision:

"And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

This was the condition of affairs on the first day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be discharged by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government, nor cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

There had been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which together with other gold in the treasury created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose has been called our gold reserve and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the first day of January, 1879, to $114,193,360, and there though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,330. In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Silver Certificates.

It was, however, declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because of such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar, the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed, and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio. It thus resulted that treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations at the option of the holder. These notes on the first day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation, constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve have been used to deplete it.

This reserve as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to $97,011,330. It has from that time to the present with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds. Among the causes for this constant and uniform shrinkage in this fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations, and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold, the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payments; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against as a matter of speculation.

The Gold Reserve.

In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the first day of February, 1894, was reduced to $65,438,377, having lost more than $31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for the resumption act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $58,633,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand.

As a result of this operation, this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood on the sixth day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,802. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months, and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

Bond Issues.

This depressed condition grew worse and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to $57,669,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds amounting to $50,000,000, from which there was realized $58,538,500, with which the fund was increased to $111,142,021 on the fourth day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second reinforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such withdrawals more than $69,000,000, and had fallen to $41,340,181. Nearly $43,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation.

In anticipation of impending trouble I had on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the Congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position, and earnestly recommending that authority be given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes in the treasury not issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890.

This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval. In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory and the large withdrawals of gold immediately succeeding their public sale in open market, gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the gold paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had only temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds.

Syndicate to the Rescue.

In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than thirteen months be restored, by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high ratio of interest and badly suited for the purpose, but that plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales.

An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and amounting to about $62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold receivable by weight amounting to a little more than $65,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six months from the date of the contract, and at least one-half of the amount was to be furnished from abroad. It was also agreed by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that if Congress would authorize their issue bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, might within ten days be substituted at par for the four per cent bonds described in the agreement.

Congress to Blame.

On the day this contract was made, its terms were communicated to Congress by a special executive message, in which it was stated that more than sixteen millions of dollars would be saved to the government, if gold bonds, bearing three per cent. interest, were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The Congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract unmodified was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895.

The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value in every interest that affects our people.

Self Gratulation.

I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement, and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster, the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from $107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to $79,333,966. How long it will remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only a matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well informed quarters. About $16,000,000 has been withdrawn during the month of November.

I am convinced the only thorough and practical remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchase under the act of 1890.

More Bonds Wanted.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations bearing a low rate of interest they should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities when with increased prosperity and resources they could be more easily met. To insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the Secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involved in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles. The restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad and the stimulation of every interest and industry, would follow the cancellation of the gold demand obligations now afflicting us.

More Bank Notes.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States and treasury notes amounting to probably less than $486,000,000 might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks.

It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of national banks which operate as a limitation to their location, fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of State banks, which came near to the people in all sections of the country, and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or embarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of national banks might well be remedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people, so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management, but there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it the barometer of our solvency.

And if our treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad, or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home, I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the attention of the timid of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations.

Silver in the Treasury.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly 178,000,000 standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation as the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury and the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent, we have reached a dangerous depth and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill, and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies.

The Tariff Has Nothing to Do with It.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition.

We are considering the government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength. If our gold reserve had never been impaired, or if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payment; if any part of our revenues were not paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem; but unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking. In our present predicament, no gold is received by the government in payment of revenue charges, nor would there be if the revenues were increased. The receipts of the treasury when not in silver certificates consist of United States notes, and treasury notes issued for silver purchases. These forms of money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expenses and its quantity in government possession does not in the least contribute toward giving us that kind of safe financial standing or condition which is built on gold alone. If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy: The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon the United States notes and treasury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it within the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

Down on Silver.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the government which now only furnishes a new treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payment, that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free unlimited and independent coinage of gold and silver dollars of full legal tender in equality, regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for one hundred cents' worth of gold in the old dollar at the present standard and only fifty cents in the intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Bimetallism Impossible.

Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adduced for hoping that such action would secure for us a bimetallic currency, moving on lines of parity, an experiment so novel and hazardous as that proposed, might well stagger those who believe that stability is an imperative condition of sound money.

No government, no human contrivance, or act of legislation has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established in the markets of the world.

In the light of experiences which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of Congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world, could by its action alone, raise not only our own but all silver to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by free coinage of silver at a ratio differing widely from actual relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary efficiency of all other forms of currency as they settle to the level of silver monometallism; everyone who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the dollar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to a point of bitter disappointment if not pinching privation.

A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet growth of trade and enterprise.

In a self-invited struggle through darkness and uncertainty our humiliation would be increased by the consciousness that we had parted company with all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with a debased and unsuitable currency and in association with the few weak and laggard nations which have silver alone as their standard of value. All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our money standard and the degradation of our currency.

The past is full of lessons, teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded, after sober deliberation, to jeopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging financial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism.

Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of Congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted, would operate to transfer by the fiat of law and without compensation an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

Those who advocate a blind and headlong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief contrary to all experience that we could thus establish a double standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage, are certainly reckoning from a wrong standpoint.

Our present standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetallism now possible, or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful that nation may be, while the value of gold as a standard is steadied by almost universal commercial and business use. It does not despise silver nor seek its banishment. Wherever this standard is maintained there is at its side in free and unquestioned circulation a volume of silver currency sometimes equaling and sometimes even exceeding it in amount, both maintained at parity notwithstanding a depreciation or fluctuation in the intrinsic value of silver.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also gives free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money.

If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized. Every dollar of fixed and stable value has, through the agency of confident credit, an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundations of honest enterprise. I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from begging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience and to weigh again and again the consequences of such legislation as their efforts have invited. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation already forced upon us.

In conclusion, I especially entreat the people's representatives in the Congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy, which my judgment approves; I desire, however, to assure the Congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

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WANTED—General housework. Can give good references. Apply 326 E. Costilla.

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework and learn dressmaking trade. Sleep at home. Small wages. Call 117 North Weber.

WANTED — Housekeepers who appreciate quality and clean coal also kindling and grate wood, to order of H. Wandell & Son, 112 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED By responsible parties, bond and lease on patented claim in desirable location. Address giving full particulars lock box 323, city.

WANTED—A cook at Woodside. Good wages to the right party. None others need apply.

WANTED—If you want to buy or sell a seat on Board of Trade, call on J. P. Kane & Co., 3 N. Tejon st.

WANTED—Clean rags at this office.

WANTED—A man or lady to manage distributing soap samples, specialties, to corresponding. Send Sylvan Co. 727 Woodward, Detroit, Mich., 10c for samples soap, etc., receive outfit offer.

WANTED Six four horse teams to haul lumber. For information call at 20 S. Nevada.

WANTED—Young lady wishes office work in city. Address J. A. S., this office.

WANTED—Young lady wishes position as bookkeeper or clerk in store. P. O. Box 653, city.

WANTED—Horses to pasture, $1.00 per month. Excellent grass, water and shelter. Perkins Bros., A. L. Lawton's office.

WANTED—A store room by December 12th. Address P. O. box 55.

WANTED A school boy to board; not above 12 years old. Address A. Z., Gazette.

WANTED Go to the Hub for heaters. 124 S. Tejon.

WANTED—Housekeepers to know that the Elite Laundry does flat work, such as bed-and-table linen, from 35 cents to 50 cents per dozen. 117 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, if taken before the first of the month, a room house with bath on street car line with all modern improvements reception hall finished in oak, stone wall in front, cement walk. Call on J. M. Husung, 10 W. Costilla.

FOR SALE—A barn corrugated iron roof, double stall carriage room, all easily moved. Can be bought less than actual cost of material. Enquire 1523 N. Tejon st.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, upright piano, antique oak, almost new. J. K., Gazette.

FOR SALE—Lease and bond 17 months to to run. Full patent ... claim centrally located. Low royalty. Best prospect in Cripple Creek district. Address Miner Box 399, Cripple Creek.

FOR SALE—Home made currant jelly and jam made from pure fruit juice, also one small heating stove and pipe. Mrs. J. W. Dickey 331 north El Paso.

FOR SALE—Good saddle and driving horse will sell cheap to quick buyer. Saddle and bridle goes with him. Call at 101 East San Miguel street.

FOR SALE—Handsome four wheel dog cart to carry two to four passengers. Cost $250 six months ago. Will sell at a bargain. Also double set Russet harness in good condition, whip and lap robe. Call at 101 East San Miguel street.

FOR SALE Bull cochin hens and young chicks, also a few light Brahmas, 101 East San Miguel.

FOR SALE—New ... 10 to 20 cents a copy. Call ... 13 ... Colorado ave.

FOR SALE—Seat on Consolidated Mining exchange, account owner leaving city. Address B., ... City.

FOR SALE—Brick house of four rooms in north eastern part of city, at a bargain. Address P. O. Box 7.4.

FOR SALE—School lot number 11 Section 36 on Gr... Mountain Cripple Creek district. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—A 94 Victoria lady's bicycle, in perfect condition and complete with russet leather wheel guards, tilting saddle and bell, for $... Owner gone east. Apply W. F. Crosby 63 Hagerman building.

FOR SALE—A fine north end residence in good condition. Can be bought at less than cost within the next two days. Address B. H., Gazette.

FOR SALE—Magnificent toned Washburn guitar. Perfect condition. No use to the present owner. Bargain. John Dexter, 4 S E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Latest bicycle, $5. Call 214 N. Tejon in rear.

FOR SALE—Wall paper, 5 cents a roll. 122 E. Rio Grande.

FOR SALE—a seat on the Consolidated Exchange. Enquire or address J. H. Madden.

FOR SALE Or trade, for Colorado Springs real estate, pretty 7 room home and 2 acres in Cheyenne valley. Brook crosses property. Barn small fruits, lawn, city water, etc. Low taxes. Fine acre lot adjoining same. Also seven room residence in Des Moines, Iowa, for stocks. Paul Hutchinson, 109 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—A light road wagon, nearly new, at J. D. O'Haire's, 108 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Farm, 320 acres, for $1700. Low priced mining stocks taken in payment. Colo. Loan and Mortgage Co.

FOR SALE—Business property in one of the best towns in the State for $500. Will accept low priced mining stocks in full payment. Colo. Loan and Mortgage Co.

FOR SALE—A 25ths interest in a mining claim located on south slope of Bull hill, near the Longfellow mine. Claim is leased and bonded and is being actively worked; is not patented, but is surrounded by patented claims whose boundary lines are established. A good bargain will be given as I need money for other purposes. J. W. Dickey, 617 N. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—$100 man's bicycle, 22 lbs., in good condition, or will trade for mining stock. Address Bicycle, Gazette.

FOR SALE 4 Shetland ponies. Inquire at H. T. O'Brien's harness shop. 18 South Tejon st.

FOR SALE—An old established general insurance agency business in this city. Best old line companies represented. Box 900.

FOR SALE—Pointer pups 10 weeks old, the finest bred in the county. Pedigreed. Jas. E. Aiken.

FOR SALE—No. 9 S Weber st., brick house, with good large barn. Inquire 429 E. Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres; good land, $375. The Colorado Loan & Mortgage Co., Bank Building.

FOR SALE—But few bargains left in New York city property. Lots at $825, $1000, $1050, $1075, $1100, $22.0 $1350. Nice dwelling, all improvements $7500. Will exchange for Colorado Springs property. A. Mermillod, 20 E. Kiowa.

FOR SALE—English side saddle horse harness and light road wagon. Midway Stables.

FOR SALE—Cheap sixty pure bred black Leghorn pullets. Unsurpassed layers and non setters. Also a few males. Call and see them. N. E. corner Eighth and Washington ave., West side.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, on account of departure fine corner lot 50x190, water and small improvements suitable for building small cottage on, which would rent well and readily, and return good interest on the investment. Apply to West Cimmaron street.

FOR SALE—The best bargain in the city for a house and lot, for a few days only. See W. D. Shemwell, room 2 Midland block.

TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—Any amount, at low rates in sums to suit borrowers on real estate, approved mining stocks or any good security. Lindley and Fitzpatrick, brokers, 19 and 20 Bank block.

TO LOAN—For six months, $1000 or any part thereof at 8 per cent, on real estate security, also long term money at 7 per cent. Apply to Henry LeB. Wills & Co., Gazette Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit borrowers on approved mining stocks or good security. Chas. H. Rogers, broker, 27 Midland Block.

TO LOAN—Money to loan in any amount on good Colorado Springs real estate at lowest rates. Crescent Agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak ave.

TO LOAN—Money to loan on good city real estate, or other marketable securities, in sums to suit, at lowest rates. First mortgages for sale. W. H. McIntyre, Hagerman Block.

TO TRADE.

TO EXCHANGE—Equity for mining stock in one of the best improved ranches in Colorado. Address P. O. Box 702, city.

TO TRADE—A good bicycle for mining stock. R. E. Rice, 13 S. Tejon.

TO TRADE Clear Nebraska land for mining stocks. Hine & Parkinson, Room 24, Midland block.

FOR SALE—The best short order restaurant in town. See W. D. Shemwell, room 2, Midland block.

FOR SALE—A cheap horse and light wagon, and one mare and colt. Must be sold. Inquire at Midway stable.

FOR SALE—The New England Kitchen; cheap for cash or good mining stock.

FOR SALE—A handsome Studebaker Victoria —half price for cash. El Paso Livery.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A furnished house of ten rooms. Will rent cheap for a few months. 809 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Furnished room, heated with furnace, south front, use of bath. 320 East St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage of one room. 324 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for housekeeping, very cheap. 13 E. Cimmaron.

TO RENT—Good piano for rent, $1 per week. M. W., this office.

TO RENT—Whiskers, wigs and masquerade suits. Room 3, Midland block.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room furnished close in, electric light, bath. 223 East Bijou St.

TO RENT—Four rooms furnished for housekeeping. Bath and electric light. 315 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—A large sunny front room, well furnished. 327 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—Sunny furnished room, $5 per month. ... W. Rio Grande.

TO RENT—Partly furnished, a well built country house at low rental. Herbert Skinner, 19 E. Kiowa.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for lodging or housekeeping. 411 E. Bijou.

TO RENT—Furnished cabin, extra good, no children. $8. 412 S. Tejon.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences. 317 St. Vrain.

TO RENT—Paint rooms over Buckeye stables.

TO RENT—Pleasant front room. Apply 415 E. Bijou.

TO RENT—Furnished fine suburban residence. Call room 9, Gazette Building.

TO RENT—Adjoining the city on the north, 1000 acres, good house eight rooms, water, shade, etc. Chas. L. Tutt, 14 Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Furnished office for a "regular" graduate physician; also desk room for one; steam heat; $15 and $10. Y., Gazette.

TO RENT—Furnished, a 4-room house, complete for housekeeping. 525 W. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines, at Aiken's Music store on Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—Pianos, organs and sewing machines. Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—Rooms, single or en suite, with board. Miss Grimes, 1 N. Cascade ave. opp. The Antlers.

TO RENT—Together or separate, two large connecting rooms, with or without board, 424 N. Weber st.

TO RENT—Newly furnished rooms with board. Table boarders desired. 311 North Cascade avenue. Mrs. Zwoly.

TO RENT—Desirable south room with board at 114 E. Platte ave., opp. North Park.

TO RENT—With board, a large front alcove room with two beds, steam heat, south and eastern exposure, at 425 N. Nevada.

TO RENT—Two connecting rooms with board ground floor, southern exposure, open fireplace, stationary washstand, hot water heat. 104 East Boulder st., cor. Tejon.

TO RENT—Rooms and board, table board if desired, new house, modern conveniences. Terms reasonable. 419 E. Platte ave.

TO RENT—Several bright choice rooms with board at Miss Price's, 210 N. Cascade.

TO RENT—Sunny rooms with or without board; bath. 117 N. Weber.

TO RENT—Desirable rooms with board at Miss Blandin's. 28 E. Dale st.

TO RENT—Rooms with board, at the Woodside. 3 N. Weber. Mrs. M. W. Nertney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY PERSON having a claim in Cripple Creek and wishing to put in good company address P. O. Box 750.

NOTICE—$10 reward will be paid for the recovery of a stiff, grey shirt with 2 gold cuff buttons and diamond in front. Left at William's laundry. Finder please return same to J. Howard, 210 Conejos st., Colorado Springs, Colo.

YOUNG MAN desires position in store to learn business. Address Will Sing, Gazette.

160 ACRE Kansas farm, free of incumbrance, in Arkansas River Valley, near railroad station. Will exchange for Cripple Creek mining claim or stock. Box 938, City.

DRESSMAKER from the east; good work, reasonable prices. 125 East Vermijo St.

MRS DEMING, Dressmaker, from now until January 1st, I will make wool dresses for six dollars, and silks for eight dollars. Will teach cutting, fitting with New York Tailor system. 13 E. Boulder.

GO TO THE HUB auction for stoves. 124 S. Tejon st.

FRENCH STEAM DYING and cleaning, 325 S. Cascade.

LOST.

LOST—Three silver spoons tied in separate boxes between Wilbur's and the New York store. Leave at this office and get reward.

LOST—From 1427 N. Tejon St., a black cocker spaniel. W. A. Otis & Co.

LOST—Check No. 36, dated Nov. 23, 1895, payable to Mrs. C. Root, drawn by Mrs. Webster, on First National bank for $15; also some bills. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same. Payment has been stopped on check. John W. Dickey, 331 North El Paso.

LOST—A St. Bernard dog, red and white, with scar on nose. A liberal reward for return of same to Manitou Mineral Water Co., Manitou.

LOST—On Sunday evening a gold breastpin in form of a leaf, with small brilliant in center. Return to this office.

LOST—On Tuesday a large pocket book containing valuable papers. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at this office.

STRAYED:

STRAYED From Carmack's pasture, roan pony, with pitch-fork brand on left shoulder. Reward if returned to 303 S. Tejon St.

Rock Island is the best line to Hot Springs.

PROPOSALS

FOR

County Supplies for 1896.

Proposals to furnish El Paso County with the following supplies for the year commencing Jan. 1st, 1896, are hereby invited.

Bids to be considered must be filed in the office of the County Commissioners before 4 p. m., December 31st, 1895. The Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

BOOKS

Eight quire medium, plain record, bound extra.
Eight quire, medium, printed heading, bound extra.
Eight quire, medium, full printed page, bound extra.
Extra form in same book, whole and half page.
Tax rolls, see specifications at Treasurer's office.
Paper to be L. L. Brown's or Byron Weston's linen ledger, stock in cover, workmanship to be first class. Patent flat opening.

LEGAL BLANKS

1-10 sheet cap per 100 or per dozen
1-8 sheet cap per 100 or per dozen
1-6 sheet cap per 100 or per dozen
1-4 sheet cap per 100 or per dozen
1-3 sheet cap per 100 or per dozen
1-2 sheet cap per 100 or per dozen
Full sheet per 100 or per dozen
1-2 sheet folio per 100 or per dozen
Full sheet folio per 100 or per dozen

Blanks must in all cases correspond with records and other books in the offices of this county, and must be printed on a first class ledger paper or a paper equally good. A complete list of blanks must accompany bid.

LETTER HEADS

Printed and blocked in quantities to order.
Note heads 6x9½, 7-pound, per 1000
Letter heads, 8½x11, 12-pound, per 1000.
Letter heads 8½x11, 12 pound, per 1000

ENVELOPES

Printed in quantities to order.
Envelopes, No. 6½, XX, first quality, high cut.
Envelopes, No. 9, XX, first quality, high cut.
Envelopes, No. 10, XX, first quality, high cut.
Envelopes, No. 11, XX, first quality, high cut.
Blotters—Size 4x10, per 1000, first and second quality.
Tax Receipts—100 in book, per book. See sample at Treasurer's office.
Tax Schedules—Per 1000. See samples at Assessor's office.
Postal Card Notices—Printed.
Manilla Legal Wrappers—Court use. See sample at District Clerk's office.
16-pound Legal Cap Paper—Numbered County Warrants Lithographed—Per 1000 bound.
Manilla Legal—100 sheets to pad, per dozen.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

Light-Linen, Typewriter—Per ream of 500 sheets.
Medium Linen, Typewriter—Per ream.
Heavy Linen, Typewriter—Per ream.
Typewriter erasers, rubber.
Manuscript Covers. Per 1000, colors.
Eyelets—Per box; give number and price.
Semi-Carbon Paper—Per 100 box, Underwood's.
W. S. and B. Typewriter Ribbon—Per dozen.
McGill's Fasterers—Per 100, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

INK

Arnold's Fluid—Per dozen quarts.
Sanford's Carmine—Per quart.
Election Ink—Paper bottles—Per dozen.

MUCILAGE

Sanford's Sponge Top Universal; per dozen.
Sanford's—Quarts; each.
Election and Brush—Per dozen.

PENS

Esterbook's—Per gross.
Spencerian—Per gross.
Leon Isaac's—Per gross.
Spellman's—Per gross.

PEN-HOLDERS.

Small Cedar—Per gross.
Large Cedar—Per gross.
Cork—"Bank," large.
Cork—"Bank," small.
Accommodation—Per gross.

PENCILS

Faber's Hexagon. Per gross.
Faber's Triangular—Per gross.
Faber's Red and Blue—Per gross.
Mercantile Rubber Tip—Per gross.
Dixon's Hexagon, Drawing—Per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Per pound in 1-4 pound boxes, all sizes.
Faber's Knife erasers, cocoa handles.
Davidson's Velvet—Per pound, any size.
Best Boxwood Rulers Brass edge, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches, per dozen.
Pyramid Pins—Per dozen.
Ballot Boxes—(Perthone pattern.)

ADVERTISING

Per line in business locals.
By the inch nonpareil, this to include delinquent tax list, official list of nominations and all notices of any kind whatever, published at the request of the counts.
Coal—Hard and soft, of any variety.
Burial of paupers in conformity with chapter No. 120, page 350, Session laws of 1893.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners, Dec. 1, 1895.

F. W. HOWBERT,
County Clerk.

D. M. Holden, Pres.; N. O. Johnson, Vice Pres.; David Heron, Cashier.

Exchange National Bank

Capital	-	$100,000
Surplus	-	20,000

DIRECTORS:

Geo. De La Vergne,	W. H. Reed,
N. O. Johnson,	A. S. Holbrook,
D. M. Holden,	J. A. Hunebaugh
W. S. Nichols,	H. E. Bassett,
A. L. Lawton,	D. Heron,
H. C. McCreery.	

J. D. G. CRAMPTON,

109 E. Huerfano Street,

COAL & WOOD

Every effort made to please. Telephone 78.

1879 | **Edward Ferris** Old Established Loan and Investment Co. 104 PIKE'S PEAK AVE. | 1895

Houses for Rent. Properties for Sale.

Look at the Following Bargains.

The best corner on Cascade avenue this side of Boulder. 125 on Cascade by 190 feet deep.
ONE 10 room house, East Monument, all modern conveniences.
All of the above are really bargains, and for sale on easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MINING BROKER.

Member of Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.
Buy and sell Cripple Creek Stocks. Orders Solicited.

EDWARD FERRIS. C. H. SMITH.

1879 | EDWARD FERRIS, 104 P. P. Av. | 1895

Thanksgiving

Will soon be here. You may need a larger dining table. Come in and see ours. We think that ours will suit you. We also have a nice assortment of carving sets ranging ranging in price from 75c to $4.50. If you need a new dinner set come in and see ours.

110 South Tejon. **JOHN T. CLOUGH.**

AND THE
NEW AUTOMATIC SWEEPERETTE
GO HAND IN HAND.

Begin the one by sweeping with the other. It has points of merit over all other carpet sweepers.
Do you know of a ... woman who would like one for Christmas?

...A...
Diamond
CARPET SWEEPER
GIVEN FREE

For 30 days, with every chamber suit sold. We have good suits for $18.00

THE COLORADO SPRINGS FURNITURE CO.

North End Grocery.

PRICES FOR THIS WEEK, FOR CASH.

20 lbs Granulated Sugar	$1 00
31 bars Denver Best soap	1 00
30 bars Denver Finest soap	1 00
28 bars White Russian soap	1 00
Large raisins, per lb	05
4 lbs best Rice	25
Pearline, per pckge	05
9 lbs. best Navy beans	25
5-lb pail Pride of Colorado lard	45
Hams, per lb	10½
Evaporated peaches	8 1-3
Canned pumpkin, 3 cans for	25
4 cans choicest corn	25
4 cans choicest tomatoes	30
7 cans choicest tomatoes for	50
3 cans Wagner's 1st quality string beans	25
Telegraph matches, 5 boxes for	05

617 North Wahsatch Ave. C. M. COTHMAN.

REED BROTHERS,

Real Estate, Mines, Mining Stocks, Loans and Insurance.

Every indication points to a very active real estate movement in this city. In fact it is already being felt. New houses are being built in every direction. Notwithstanding which fact it is almost impossible to supply the demand for tenant houses. Now is the time to buy vacant lots. We predict they will appreciate 25 per cent in the next six months.

WE OFFER

A good house with five rooms, and unfinished attic that can be made into three more; steam heat, bath, sewer connection, range, electric lights, corner lot, for $3500. Terms $500 cash and $200 per annum at 8 per cent. The payments on this property are but little more than it is worth for rent, and it is a snap.

6-room house, bath, wired for electric lights, sanitary plumbing, good barn, lot 50x190. Washington avenue. Price $3500. Terms half cash.

6-room house, lot 25x190, near to business on South Tejon street, for $3000. Terms $500 cash and $25 per month. Is prospective business property.

100x190 feet, vacant, corner, North Tejon in fine location, $1350.

50x120-foot lot, Colorado avenue, $400.

Money to loan on real estate.

Real estate to trade for mining stocks.

A good modern house to lease.

REED BROTHERS,

28 South Tejon St. Telephone 207.

CRIPPLE CREEK IN THE EAST.

An Interview with Mr. L. V. Deforeest of New York.

THE EAST READY FOR BUSINESS.

Registration of Stock a Prime Necessity—How Frequent Transfers May be Avoided—Some Other Pertinent Suggestions.

Mr. L. V. Deforeest of the New York Consolidated Exchange has been in the city for the past day or so and has been taking [illegible] as it relates to mining stocks. Mr. Deforeest has been in Denver and left last night for Cripple Creek to look over the situation there. It may be said at the outset that he, like so many before him, although having heard so much of Cripple Creek and its attending excitements, is very much surprised to find the activity as great as it is. To quote Mr. Deforeest's own words: "Any fair-minded man of good business ideas must acknowledge when he comes here and sees for himself, that the present activity in mining stocks in connection with Cripple Creek, is something more than a boom. In consideration of the subject an Eastern man may be led to think that it is a stock boom, such as have come and gone before, but when, as must be the case in this instance, he considers the real values behind it all, that is with Cripple Creek producing $1,000,000 worth of gold every month, he must alter that opinion."

Mr. Deforeest's long experience on the Consolidated Exchange, where he has been one of the, if not the most active traders in mining stocks, makes him a keen observer of our methods of doing business. He is of the opinion that sooner or later the East, and particularly New York, is bound to be a large buyer of our gold mining shares. He is also of the opinion that there is no reason why this should not be sooner as later if only the business is run in the right way and to that end makes many valuable suggestions. It may as well be stated at this point that Mr. Deforeest pays a high compliment to the business tact and intelligence of our brokers, and thinks that it is quite remarkable the way in which they have regulated when it was thrust so suddenly upon them with but little previous experience.

Mr. Deforeest says that the East is ready—almost anxious—to do business with us, if we give them the proper assurances about it. One of the preliminary and unalterable laws he lays down is the registration of stock. For trading to become general this must be done and the way things look at present it is possible that the East will soon become satisfied on this point and that the registration of stocks will be as general here as in the East. A good many people see a good deal of difficulty ahead in the matter of transferring stocks. They think that the expense of a transfer office in New York or else a tedious and impracticable delay are compulsory. There is, however, a third plan which is far better than either and one which would meet the requirements both here and in the East. The plan is one which has been in operation for many years in connection with the California stocks, and is the very simple one of having all stocks sold transferred to a trustee. The method of trading in New York is in 100-share blocks, and all stock sent there must be delivered in blocks of that quantity. When an order comes for a stock the plan is to have it made out in 100 share blocks in the name of the trustee appointed by the exchange, and as soon as the trustee indorses the certificate it becomes as good as the cash it represents, and passes from hand to hand in the same manner as a $5 bill may. It will be seen by this that the objection raised by many, that trading in 100-share blocks would mean too much work in the matter of transfering does not hold good here as it is the exception and not the rule among the traders in the East to have their stock transferred. As long as the stock is registered and the certificate indorsed by the trustee it is good tender. In this connection Mr. Deforeest cites many instances in which certificates are changing hands to-day which have not seen the transfer office for five years or more.

In the case of dividends each one [illegible] on the stock is indorsed on the back of the certificate so it can at once be seen whether it is selling with or without dividend. When a dividend is declared by the company the money will be transferred to the trustee and the party holding the certificate will receive the dividend from the trustee the number of such dividend being stamped on the back of the certificate presented.

There are very many strong points about the registration of stocks. When a stock is registered with a reliable trust company and one that is recognized as such in the East, every possible protection has been secured to the holders of the stocks that it is possible for the company to give. "There may be," Mr. Deforeest says, "some people who are still holding out for Colorado companies to have transfer offices in New York, but what has held good in the case of California must hold good with Colorado."

The difficulty of calling stocks and the tedious work of transacting such a great volume of business at the exchanges was referred to. Mr. Deforeest's experience suggests that the best plan would be to dispense with a caller and let the brokers trade among themselves on the floor and verify their deals verbally with one another, as is the case on the Consolidated and many other prominent Eastern exchanges, or else by coupons which after being signed by both parties are handed up for record.

Another suggestion is that a clearing house should be inaugurated which is very essential now that such a large volume of business is being transacted. Under this system, which is strictly adhered to by both the New York and Consolidated Exchanges, it is possible to [illegible] close of the day. The clearing house has been very successful in connection with the Consolidated Exchange, and the cost amounts to about 2 cents for every board lot.

Fire in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 3.—The most destructive fire in a money sense that Indianapolis has ever known occurred in the wholesale district on South Meridian street this morning, laying a quarter of a square in ruins and burning out seven large concerns. Five firemen were injured, two so badly that they died later. The fire was gotten under control at noon. The losses aggregate $378,000.

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Latest News from the World's Greatest Gold Mining Camp.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 3.—The lessees on the Anchor, Messrs. Hight and Snape, broke into another ore chute to-day which is richer than any of those encountered heretofore. The first chute was struck at a depth of 124 feet and the ore went at the rate of $85 to the ton. Going deeper, ore chute No. 2 was encountered and here there were 18 inches of $50 ore and a 10 inch streak of sylvanite that carried values to the extent of $200 to the ton. At a depth of 200 feet the ore did not run better than a few dollars to the ton, but to-day, at a depth of 210 feet, the lessees are in bonanza.

Not only is the new [illegible] than its predecessors but it is also much greater in size. The sylvanite streak has widened out to 24 inches and some of it runs as high as 334 ounces, or $6,720 to the ton. Alongside this streak is a 24-inch vein of low grade ore, valued at about $30. The last shipment from this lease averaged $85 per ton at the smelter.

The work of sinking from the 300-foot level in the Elkton has been started.

A new shaft-house and steam plant will soon adorn the Abe Lincoln in Poverty gulch. The property is making a fine showing and some ore is being sayed that looks uncommonly like pay. Some pay ore has been shipped but up to date it has never been a regular shipper, though from present appearances it looks as though it would be from now on.

Another new plant of machinery is being erected on the Quartzite on the south slope of Ironclad hill. The shaft is being sunk on a very badly broken up vein which has furnished some good assays. The Quartzite, Magna Charta and Ironclad are a group of three claims belonging to the Magna Charta company which are now bonded to the Golden Link company in the sum of $5,000.

A good strike is reported to have been made on the Dead Horse lode on the [illegible] slope of Bull hill. Outside of the fact that the vein is said to be a very large one, nothing can be learned about the strike at this hour. The vein is thought to be an extension of one of the numerous discoveries on the south slope of the hill and the strike is heralded as important from the fact that up to now the space between the Dead Horse and the American Eagles has been looked upon as barren.

ORE STEALING CHARGED.

Peter Lind Held in Default of $700 Bail.

Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 3.—The man Peter Lind, who is charged with being in possession of some rich ore from the Doctor mine, had a hearing before Judge Smith at Anaconda to-day. The result is that he is in jail at Cripple Creek attempting to find bail in the sum of $700. If he cannot furnish this he will be taken to Colorado Springs to await trial.

World's Records Broken.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 3.—Two world's bicycle records were broken to-day. Charles Erswell rode a mile in 1:49 flat, standing start, unpaced, road course, breaking the previous best record of 2:04 2-5.

John Green rode one mile, unpaced, flying start, road course, in 1:25, beating McLeod's world's record of 1:32 2-5. A strong wind was blowing directly upon the backs of the riders. L. A. W. timekeepers and judges officiated.

MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.

Spohr's mother was an excellent judge of music, but no musician.

Goethe pays several tributes in his writings to the character of his mother.

Bach's mother had a marvelous ear for music. He said she was a better judge of music than his father.

Beecher once said, "The memory of my sainted mother is the brightest recollection of my early years."

Lulli was fortunate in having a musical mother, who gave him a large amount of training before he was turned over to a music master.

Marlborough's mother wished him to be a soldier and often narrated to him deeds of military daring in order to inspire him to emulate them.

Tennyson's mother was always regarded by him as a model for all other mothers. He once said, "The training of a child is woman's wisdom."

Emperor Charles V issued an edict intended to repress the growing tendency toward disobedience to parents, and particularly disrespect toward mothers.

George Herbert declared that his mother had more influence on his life than all other causes combined. He said, "One good mother is worth 100 schoolmasters."

The mother of Correggio was at first opposed to his art work and only yielded after he had elicited the commendation of others by a display of what he could do in the way of painting.

The elder Pitt had an idea that his bias toward statesmanship was given him by his mother's love of political affairs. He once said that had she been a man she would have been one of the leading politicians of her day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

DICTATES OF DRESS.

Rainproof [illegible] growing steadily in favor [illegible] for women and children.

Velvets, brocades and satins will each be largely [illegible] this winter for entire gowns [illegible] redingotes.

[illegible] and qualities [illegible] capes, cloaks and [illegible] attractive and [illegible].

[illegible] "Marlborough" [illegible] elegantly [illegible] large mutton leg [illegible] of two-toned velvet.

For everyday wear are coats of simple make [illegible] with strap [illegible] and wholly devoid of the frills and furbelows of more elaborate garments.

MANY MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

(Concluded from Page 1.)

message under his arm. He was announced and the document sent to the Speaker's desk. It was at once handed to the clerk and read. Throughout the reading, which occupied an hour, there was respectful and earnest attention given to the message.

At 1:50 p. m. the clerk concluded the reading of the message, and on motion of Mr. Payne (Rep.) of New York, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then at 1:52 p. m. adjourned until Friday next.

GLEANINGS.

Ice is the only known body that does not contract under extreme cold.

There are at present exactly 1,580 miles of water mains in the city of London.

It costs four times as much to govern American cities as is spent for the same purpose in British cities.

A journal devoted to the pen, ink and paper trade says that the world now uses 2,500,000 steel pens every day in the week.

For many centuries the Chinese have dated all their public acts, documents and chronology from the accessions of the emperors.

There are six tunnels in the world which have a length exceeding 21,000 feet: St. Gothard, Mont Cenis, Hoosac, Severn, Nochistongo and Sutro.

Do you know that it would take you 28 days to count from 1 to 1,000,000, working much harder and faster than you or any one else ever worked before? Well, it would.

Cape Horn is one mass of black rock, without vegetation or birds. The sea always runs off it with tremendous force, and rounding the cape is considered the roughest navigation.

A man who recently died in Odessa left 1,000,000 rubles apiece to four nieces on condition that they work for 15 months as chambermaids, cooks or farm servants. His object, it is thought, was to make them more sympathetic toward domestic servants of their own.

THAT ATTACK ON YALE.

It looks as if Yale had taken Rev. Mrs. Potent rather too seriously. Probably she meant it only in a Pickwickian sense.—Boston Herald.

The New Haven Christian Worker who compares Yale to sheol is probably a Princeton sympathizer.—Philadelphia North American.

Yale college will not suffer, but the Christian Workers will do well to consider a little more seriously the methods by which they do their work.—New York Tribune.

If college life in this country was what the New Haven woman pictured it to be, there would be no hope of saving American public and private life from utter demoralization and corruption. That she is wrong the social conditions of today prove.—Philadelphia Press.

We predict that the colleges that bow least to the pigskin in the long run will appeal most effectively to the noble ambition of getting on in the world of intellectual culture, which, after all, is the hope of the race. Give us an athletic race of intellectual giants and not an æsthetic race of athletic dudes!—Lewiston Journal.

Forty thousand more sheep were slaughtered in Chicago in August than the same time last year. But there will be a mighty sight more sheep sheared in London than Chicago handled when the present speculative bubble bursts there.—Philadelphia Ledger.

CALL ON US AND
...SEE THE FIRST
'96 Victor
In Colorado Springs.

We shall have a lot of them within a week. Not materially changed in appearance, but in detail, viz:

28 Spokes front, vs. 24.
32 Spokes rear, vs. 28.
5 inch tread, vs. 6.
1¾ inch double tire, vs. 1½.

Improved single tube tire.
Weight, 17 lbs. to 24 lbs.
Level top bar on all frames.
Wheel base 2 in. shorter.

Round Fork Crown and New Fork Side.

New chain, very light and silent.
New rear hub. New design pedals.
New design saddles.
New design bars, etc. etc.

A. S. BLAKE
10 S. Tejon Street.

DR. SARAH ELLIS.
No. 429 North Tejon Street.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Consultation free.
Office hours: 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.; 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

READY WITH THE HOLIDAY GOODS AT
N. O. Johnson & Sons.

The thousand and one pretty things that are so well adopted for gifts have arrived. You can see them spread out in tempting array with price that will be a pleasant surprise for you. We are also showing a large assortment in the following departments:

Dress goods and silks.
Novelty patterns in wool and mohair.
Novelty silks for waists and evening dresses.
Beautiful embroidered chiffons.
Hosiery and gloves.
Black and fancy hose in cotton, silk, wool and silk.
Kid gloves [illegible].
Gloves, lined and unlined, with fur trimmings, etc.
Linens and house-furnishings.
Fancy towels, table linens.

Tablet setts.
Napkins, doyles.
Lunch cloths.
Stamped goods and art goods in great variety.
We have the correct veilings. We have those stylish buttonns.
Are you acquainted with our Notion Department? It is complete with all the little necessities that belong to such a stock, together with a superb assortment of novelties not to be found in many other stores.

Do you buy corsets of us? You can hardly afford to buy without looking at our assortment.
Our Underwear Department is full of good things and at reasonable prices for reliable makes. What can be a more satisfactory holiday gift than a set of Stutgarten underwear?
Laces, embroideries and fancy goods, silk pillows painted and gold embroidered scarfs and table covers.

A Department Full of Stylish Things

In Jackets, Capes, Gowns, Wrappers, Silk Waists, Skirts, Ice Wool Shawls, Ladies' and Childrens' Aprons of all kinds, Children's Capes and bonnets, Infants' Goods of all Descriptions, Feather Boas, Furs, etc. Will open this week a beautiful assortment of Fine Muslin Underwear.

Handkerchiefs, Did You Say?

Well, we can say honestly we have the largest stock we ever owned and at every price you can think of within the bounds of reason. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs.

Initial Handkerchiefs.

We shall open during the next week a Handsome Line of Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets. See them before you buy. Ladies' and Children's Outing Flannel Night Gowns. In addition to our other Holiday Goods we have just opened a large and complete assortment of Fancy Baskets of every description; the only complete assortment to be found in the city. Come and see them.

Carpets and Rugs.

Are going to be higher. Manufacturers say an advance is soon to come. Wool is higher, labor costs more; panic prices won't last. We tell you this so you can save money by buying now of us.

Boots and Shoes.

Do you know this department? If not, we advise you to pay a visit there especially if you are in want of shoes that wear, fit, and are stylish. Immense assortment of Carpet Sweepers.

22-24 PIKE'S PEAK AVE. N. O. JOHNSON & SONS.

Just Received...

The fifth duplicate order of Fall and Winter Overcoats. We can now supply all who are waiting. Prosperity is in the land, but we are still holding to panic prices. Our leader at $10 is a snap. And for a flyer in shoes, $3 buys a Gent's Calf shoe, handsome, comfortable and durable. Money back if you want it.

HOLBROOK & PERKINS.

All Kinds of Repairing Promptly Done.

H. T. O'BRIEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Harness & Trunk Factory
A Large Assortment of
MEXICAN STAMPED GOODS.
(Any designs made to order.)
Call and Examine our New Stock of Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.
Telephone 75 No. 18 S. Tejon Street

HOW Are Your Nerves? Pretty Shaky, Aren't They?
Is Your Digestion? Pretty Poor, Isn't It?
Thin Is Your Blood? Almost Like Water, Eh?

ONE THING will Make a Whole Man of You
That is DR. HENLEY'S Celery, Beef and Iron
Try a Case. It will Make a "New" Woman of Your Wife
And She Won't Want to Vote, Either
FOR SALE BY BAKER & CO.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

A SAIL IN SILVERWARE.

Many people are quite at sea so far as values in silverware are concerned. If you bought silverware every day, you would know more about its worth, but such purchases are not an everday experience. Once in a while, and probably once in a very great while, investments of that kind are made and the result is that the judgment and good faith of the dealer must be your principal reliance. To a certain degree, the same may be said of everything that comes into and goes out of the hands of a jeweler. We are giving you the benefit of our best judgment when we say that you are making no mistake in buying your jewelry of
WOOD & ARCULARIUS,
123 North Tejon St.

SANTA FE-DENVER TRAINS.

Five trains daily each way, via the Santa Fe, between Colorado Springs and Denver.

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REED VERSUS CRISP.

PERSONAL RELATIONS OF THE TWO POLITICAL LEADERS.

Will the New Occupant of the Chair Try to Punish the Ex-Speaker? The Armenian Troubles—The Poor Georgian and the Bad Bill.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—(Special)—A curious thing has been noticed about Reed and Crisp. In the role of speaker during the Fifty-first congress Mr. Reed passed through many trying scenes with the utmost imperturbability. While the storm raged about his head he smiled and smiled and waited for the big thunder to cease, when, in a calm voice, he directed his assistants to proceed with the call of the roll. In his treatment of members, even those who most violently assailed him, he was all patience and consideration. No man seemed to have better control of his temper than he. Mr. Crisp was then the leader of the Democratic minority and made a fine showing. Like Reed, he was suave and dignified and appeared always to have his temper under perfect control. I can remember the delight with which I watched the two men in performance of their respective and most difficult duties. They gave splendid examples of self repression, of dignity and of considerateness, such examples as one is always glad to see in American statesmen. Though others lost control of themselves and mistook violent expressions for wisdom, though there were angry counsels and the electricity of passion in the atmosphere, both Reed and Crisp bore themselves most admirably.

But when in the Fifty-second congress they exchanged places they appeared also to have changed their natures. With which of them the fault lay no one is able to say, but certain it is that Crisp became irritable and testy in the chair and Reed as leader on the floor lost much of that even tempered dignity which had distinguished him while speaker. On various occasions there were flashes of fire between the two not very creditable to either. Once Reed in some way offended the speaker and was ordered to take his seat. He demurred, and Crisp ordered the sergeant-at-arms to escort the gentleman from Maine to his seat. Considerable bitterness was the result of this incident, and this bitterness showed itself in the refusal of Reed to vote for a resolution of thanks to Speaker Crisp at the close of the last congress. I hear there is no good feeling between the ex-speaker and the coming speaker to this day, and members of the house are expecting some interesting scenes.

Speaker and Leader.

Will Reed as speaker resume the calmness and dignity of manner which marked his former career in that office and will Judge Crisp give another exhibition of the forceful but well tempered leadership which he displayed amid the stormy scenes of the Fifty-first congress?

Speaker Reed will have it in his power greatly to curtail the influence of Crisp as leader of the minority if he cares to do so. When Crisp is nominated for speaker by the Democrats, he is chosen floor leader of the minority, but in discharging the functions of that role much depends upon the occupant of the chair. If the speaker chooses to recognize other Democrats at critical moments and thus to bring forward other spokesmen for the minority, there is no way of preventing him. In this way Speaker Reed may punish Crisp for their past misunderstandings. Reed, I am told, has always said Crisp did not treat him with common civility while he was in the chair, and as Mr. Reed holds resentments pretty well no one would be surprised if the fur were occasionally to fly between the two men during the coming session.

The government of Turkey spends a good deal of money trying to influence American public opinion concerning the Armenian troubles. Almost every day the porte sends to Minister Mavroyeni, in Washington, a long cablegram containing the government's version of the difficulties of recent occurrence. It is needless to say that this version always makes the Armenians out the aggressors, while the poor Turks are victimized by "Armenian revolutionists," "Armenian brigands" and "Armenian rioters."

Stamped It "Bad."

The United States government has some rather severe methods of doing business, as a poor fellow from Georgia found to his cost a few days ago. He was passing through Wahington en route home after a vain search for work in the north and had no other money than a $50 bill, which he had saved for years and kept in his stocking down in Georgia. Wanting to get this changed and being told that the best place to get the change was at the treasury, he went to the cashroom in the big financial department and presented his old bill. The cashier looked at it a moment, walked away and soon returned and passed the note back to its owner. The poor man nearly fainted when he looked at the bill and saw stamped across its face, in big letters, the word "Bad." "That is all the money I have in the world," he said, with tears in his eyes, "and I am far away from home. What am I to do? No one will take the bill from me now." "I am very sorry," said the sympathetic cashier, "but I can't help it." "But when you saw the bill was a counterfeit why did you not give it back to me without stamping it? Then I might have got rid of it." "Very true," replied the cashier, "but the law requires us to stamp as bad every note that falls into our possession. This is done for the protection of the public. If you had taken me aside outside the office and asked me if that bill was good, I might have told you, unofficially, that it was not and let you go with it, but once in my hands in the office I dared not give it back to you without stamping it, for then I might have been discharged for failure to perform my duty."

WALTER WELLMAN.

The Reward of Talent.

A young actor who had played the part of the ass in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" with the most admirable fidelity received, on the occasion of a second performance, a wreath with the inscription, "To the greatest ass of the century!"—Deutsche Wespen.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Nov. 30, 1895.

GENTLEMEN.
(One cent due on each.)

Atchison, H. D.	Kellogg, Levi
Alexander, J. R.	Loyd, Ted
Burge, Robt R	Lee, James
Brigham, S. J.	Lovell, P. T.
Boydan, Walt A.	Morgan, W. J.
Bates, Joel	Merth, C. J.
Bennett, G.	Mull, Dock
Barlow, Walt.	Moore, C. C.
Baldwin, J. M.	Mack, Leo R.
Baird, Joe	May, Jonathan
Ball, F.	McGinley, Frank
Brown, John	McCreedy, Wm
Crawford, W. S.	McComb, Harry S.
Cordera, F.	Neuberger, Henry
Clark, Herb.	Oppenheimer, D.
Chase, L.	Preston, C. R.
Carr Pub. Co.	Prenan, E. J.
Donald, John	Prentiss, Dr. J. L.
Donnelly, Thos.	Read, Dr. G. M
Dountain, Walt.	Reynolds, R. A. 2
Douglas, Robt.	Riley, Wm.
Deeter, A. W.	Riley, C. B.
DeWitt, E. C.	Rumer, Wm. 2
DesMaris, Dr. M. F.	Rockford, H. B.
Dawson, Wm	Remy, Henry
Darrow & Logan,	Robinson, C. D.
Edgar, J. A.	Stewart, M. F.
Eaton, Rich I	Stephens, J. G. 2
Emerson, Wm	Schaeffer, B. N.
Fowler, G. W.	Shuttleworth, J. D.
Finley, J. S.	Stehn, F. W.
Furling, Wm.	Stewell, Chas. A.
Green, Dr. J. P.	Stine, Bert
Glasser, J. B.	Spencer, Frank
Gilpin, Wm.	Southcott, Geff
Hunter, J. F.	Simms, Mr.
Howe, Walt.	Stuart, J. C.
Hooper, S. F.	Thomas, Meade
Henderson, M. M.	Tooney, A. A. W.
Heayman, F. J.	Trator, W. H.
Hyde, H. B.	Tyler, Geo C.
Johnson Bros.	Wheeler, F. H.
Johnston, M. C.	Untermyer, Maurice
Jones, Robt.	Young & Co.
Jones, Mr.	Warner, Amos G.
Johns, Frank	

LADIES.

Allen, Mrs. F. P.	Jones, Mary E.
Brooks, Mrs. H. C.	Koester, Winnie
Burros, Miss	Kamm, Louise
Brades, Mary	Long, Wesley
Brake, Edith	Lewis, Annie
Bonner, Mrs. H. R.	Layton, Mrs. L.
Bickford, Mrs. C. H.	Marshall, Fannie
Bauschbach, Lillian	Nelson, Bertha O.
Campbell, Lillian	Provencha, Eliza 2
Crooks, B. Miss	Phillips, Bettie
Crowes, Mrs. A. T.	Patterson, Henrietta
Cowan, Maggie 3	Payne, Mrs. Chas.
Colver, Mrs. Chester	Richardson, Mrs. Wi
Casen, Mrs. W. A.	Rice, Ida M.
Cannon, Julia	Rice, Floretta E.
Dryfues, Mrs.	Robertson, Mrs. C. O
Dennis, Mrs. Ada	Stevens, Mrs. J. A.
Davenport, Mrs.	Schaeffer, Mrs. M.
Fuller, Miss D. A.	Squires, Sarah
Ford, Minnie	Sprague, Mrs.
Fygan, Rose	Simms, Mrs. Robt.
Groner, Laura	Wood, Bertha
Gardner, Maine	Winchester, Mrs. M.
Hollman, Mollie	E., 2
Hine, Mrs. Jno. J	Wiley, Gertrude L.
Harbur, Mrs. P. J.	Wheedon, Florence
Johnson, Tena	

FOREIGN.

Bolderick, J. N.	McKennier, H.
Croft, Math.	Morse, Mary A
Furlong, Wm.	Miller, Mrs. J. R.
Hill, Owen	Wallace, Mrs.
McGinness, W. C.	Vance, J. S.

RETURNED FROM D. L. O.

Dean, W. H.	Henke, Mrs. Geo.
Dawden, E. W.	Kolleck, W. M.
Dunham, A. J.	Mitchell, W. L.
Hawkins, Mrs. E.	Pringle, Robt.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised" letters and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

H. A. FERGUSON, P. M.

G. O. TAYLOR WHISKIES

MADE
BOTTLED { PURE
SOLD

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND HOTELS SELL IT.

NEVER supplied except in Sealed Bottles, bearing proprietors firm name Signature thus:

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

WOLFE LONDON R, Grocer.
W. A. HOVER & O, Wholesale Druggists.
DENVER, COLO.

Diseases unfriendly to women are positively cured by Dr. Sawyer's Pastiles. Ask your druggist for a free sample package. It heals and cures.

Children with pale, bluish complexions, indicating the absence of the requisite red globules in the blood should take Dr. Sawyer's Ukatine.

Experience and money cannot improve Dr. Sawyer's Family Cure, because it radically cures dyspepsia, liver complaint and kidney difficulty.

Dr. Sawyer:—
Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies.
MRS. W. W. WEATHERSHEE,
Augusta, Ga.

For sale by Colorado Springs Drug Co.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, impart strength and vigor.

Notice of Consolidation.

To all whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that there has been a change in the organization of the Summit Mining and Milling company and The Premium Gold Mining company in this, that said companies have consolidated and thereby organized The Gold Crater Mining company, which last named company will hereafter own the property and carry on the business which heretofore has belonged to the two companies first above named.

W. S. STRATTON, President.
H. C. McCREERY, Secretary.

McFARLAND & HILLIS,

Practical Horseshoers

Particular attention paid to Lameness, Interfering, Forging and all Diseases of the Feet, without extra charge.

16 ... Huerfano St. Colorado Springs.

AT HOME....

To our many Customers and the Public at

No. 19 S. Tejon Street.

NO Brass Bands or Baloon Ascensions to herald our moving into a newly re-fitted store home, but a very cordial welcome is extended to visit us in our new location where we will have much better facilities to cater to the wants of our customers. We intend to merit your trade by making our store An Up-to-Date Dry Goods Store with prices brought down to the lowest notch.

HIBBARD & CO.,

No. 19 S. Tejon St. Colorado Springs.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT COLORADO SPRINGS IS GOING ON A Boom?

It has already started. Houses are going up on every corner and many between. WE have set our sails to catch the breeze.

SEVEN

Immense car loads of Furniture bought for Spot Cash and shipped on the CUT FREIGHT RATE. Special Prices go into effect To day, November 22. Immense saving to customers. Call and be amazed.

120 South Tejon Street. JOHN LENNOX.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Directly Opposite Bath House and Soda Springs. Best Location in Manitou.

THE NORRIS HOUSE,

STEARNS & GRAY, Proprietors.

RATES, $... PER DAY.

Special Rates to Families.

Table Board by the Day or Week. Enlarged and Newly Furnished Lighted by Electricity.

... Manitou Ave., Manitou

JOHNSON & CURTIS,

COAL ALL KINDS WOOD

Telephone 91

Office, 18 N. Tejon St. Yards, Cor. Cucharas & Corona.

The place to buy. If you are a cash buyer, call on us. Best value and quality always guaranteed.

NORTH END

Boarding Stables

Buena Ventura, bet. Cascado & Tejon.

Boarding Commission and Sale Stables.

Horses Bought and Sold on Commission.

McGINNIS & JOHNSON.

Union Ice and Coal Co.

BANNING & GALLAGHER.

Natural Ice, Canon, Sunshine and Maitland.

Mc Ferran Lump Coal, $3.00 per ton.

TELEPHONES 31 & 148.

Up town office 15 N. Tejon Street.

Water Rents

ARE DUE

December 1, 1895.

If they are not paid before Jan. 1st, 1896, there will be additional expense.

MOSES T. HALE

City Treasurer.

OYSTERS.

Best New York and Baltimore Brands.

Blue Points a Specialty

FRESH FISH DAILY.

Poultry and Game in Season.

CHICAGO FISH MARKET,

Telephone 163. Cor. Tejon and Bijou.

Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos Violins.

String & Musical Instruments,

All kinds and all prices.

21 N. Tejon. HEXT & WILLIAMS

MOVED.

LINUS F. SHERMAN

To Rooms 8 and 9,

Exchange Block

Land Office Attorney,

Mining Patents and Mining Deals.

If your family is small it will pay you to board at

The ALTA VISTA

It will save your wife worry, save you many petty annoyances save rent, wear and tear on your furniture, save you money.

If you have a furnished house, rent it and board.

H. HOYT STEVENS, Propr.

NOTICE.

Proposals of Strickler tunnel have been postponed until Dec. 28, 1895, at same hour.

Tunnel.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk of Colorado Springs, Colorado, until 7 o'clock p. m., December 9th, 1895, for constructing the Strickler Tunnel, Colorado Springs Water Works System. Said tunnel is about 6200 feet long. Plans and specifications may be seen, form of proposals and bond and all available information obtained at the City Engineer's office, 14 and 18 Gazette building, on and after Nov. 25th, 1895.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for $2000.00 to be retained by the city in case of failure of the bidder to execute a contract within the specified time, if the contract is awarded to him.

The amount of bond required for the faithful performance of this work will be 20 per cent. of the total cost of construction as based upon the respective bids for same.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

CHAS. E. SMITH, City Clerk.
H. I. REID, City Engineer.

Storms and Bad Weather

Makes no difference. It's exactly 8:10 a. m. when the Gulf road's popular Pike's Peak express, with clean, fresh equipment, leaves for Denver, giving several hours in that city, and returning at 6:30 p. m. promptly. This train carries an elegant Pullman chair car, and is always on time. Try it. Ticket office 14 Pike's Peak avenue; depot West Huerfano st.

THE GAZETTE.

Published Daily Except Monday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

For annum.....$6 00 | Three months...$1 50
Six months ..... 3 00 | One month..... 50

WHEN NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$7 00 | One month..... 75
Six months.....3 50 | Three months.....1 75

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 25 | Three months...$ 50
Six months..... 75

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

No claims are allowed against employees of The Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.
S. N. FRANCIS, Business Manager.
WALTER L. WILDER, Night Editor.
H. S. ROGERS, City Editor.
J. O. M'CRACKEN, Circulator.

The Editor of The Gazette will not be responsible for the return of manuscript found unavailable.

TELEPHONES.

BUSINESS OFFICE (until 6 p. m. - 63
EDITORIAL ROOMS (all night) - 215

THE MESSAGE.

Elsewhere in this paper we print the President's message as fully as our space will permit. All that has been left out is either immaterial, or is a mere repetition of that which is printed.

The message is devoted entirely to two topics—our foreign relations and our domestic finance.

As regards foreign affairs, the President has evidently felt acutely the criticism which has been directed against him for his un-American policy, and seeks to mitigate the force of popular disapproval by making his message as strongly American in tone as possible. This is evident all the way through, but nowhere more so than in that part which treats of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Here he says that this government has made strong representations to the British government that the question is one that ought to be arbitrated, and has gone so far as to tell the British government plainly that the matter cannot be settled by taking as a preliminary basis a line arbitrarily drawn by that government. But the conclusion is so lame and impotent that it deprives the previous bold statement of its force; the British government has not yet seen fit to answer the note that was sent six months ago; and in that case, what can be done, except to wait until it does see fit to answer?

Very much the same outcome is presented in the Waller case. The French government has been called on for the facts and the records that entitle it to keep a citizen of the United States in prison, but thus far it has not seen fit to comply with the request; and in the meantime, what can we do but wait till that government gets ready to comply with it?

That part of the message relating to Germany presents a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. Our trade with that country has been practically ruined by the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act, the most vexatious restrictions have been put upon American products, and American insurance companies have been compelled, at great loss, to stop doing business in Germany, but the fault, according to Mr. Cleveland, is primarily if not altogether, with that wicked Congress, which refused to allow the products of Germany to come into this country without paying a duty.

Throughout the message, the President omits no opportunity of laying whatever blame he possibly can on the Republican protective system which requires the payment of duties on foreign importations. If we only had free trade with all the countries of the world, this and all these vexatious things would be easily adjusted.

On the subject of the Cuban insurrection, the remarks of the President are very carefully guarded, but his sympathy appears to be entirely with the Spanish government, and it is evident that he is not at all disposed to grant the belligerent rights of the rebels or to do anything that can by any possibility help their cause. The Alaska boundary dispute is mentioned, but the most salient point in it is omitted—the British claim that the "winding of the coast" means the outside edge of the islands that fringe the coast at a distance of 15 or more miles. As to the Nicaragua canal, he says nothing at all.

Coming now to the domestic part of the message, it is devoted entirely to the question of finance. It is very elaborate, and he works very hard to prove that it is not the fault of his administration that the gold reserve has kept constantly running down, and that he has found it necessary to borrow the money with which to keep it up. He says it was owing to the fact that the Sherman law was repealed, and that the Wilson bill was not passed as he wished it to be passed. He says that the gold reserve is now kept up by some $162,000,000. He says we need now that the fault lies entirely with those deadly greenbacks, and that if they are retired, the trouble will cease. The sentence in which he undertakes to prove that the deficit in the revenues of the government has nothing to do with the decrease of the gold reserve is a curiosity. It is one of the funnies things we have seen in a good while. The bonds were issued, he says, not at all to pay current expenses, but to maintain the credit of the government. When the money for them came in, it was of course a part of the current funds, and equally of course it had to be paid out for current expenses. But the idea that the bonds were issued for the purpose of paying current expenses, or that the deficiency in the revenue had anything to do with the necessity for their issue, he repudiates entirely.

It seems to worry Mr. Cleveland that the gold reserve has run down so much faster during this administration than it did in all the years before since the greenbacks were issued. He apparently does not understand why this is so. He seems to think the greenbacks have a special grudge at him, that they keep coming in to be redeemed all the time while he is President, while they did not bother his predecessors at all. Having convinced himself that the deficiency in the revenue of the government has nothing to do with the outflow of gold, this is the only explanation that remains. His solicitude about this is almost pathetic.

We are a little surprised that Mr. Cleveland, deeming the maintenance of a double standard so impossible in the nature of the case, should take as much pains as he does to show to deluded bimetallists wherein they are wrong. But he devotes quite a long argument to prove that the maintenance of the gold standard is absolutely necessary, that there is no such thing possible as bimetallism, and that the only way in which silver may properly be used is as a subsidiary coin metal. This is very kind of him, and we ought to feel grateful we suppose that he has condescended to notice our wild vagaries, and to show us that we are erring. But alas! for human nature, his omniscient tone in dealing with this question and his lofty assumption that the free coinage of silver would mean "cheap money," and be a fraud on the people,—his utter ignorance of the fact that gold has risen in comparison with all other things, and consequently is not a fair measure of value—together with the airy assumption that the silver dollar would be a "fifty-cent dollar"—these things are hard for an honest bimetallist to swallow.

The remedy that is proposed by the President for the outflow of gold is not surprising—we expected it; but his recommendation that the place the greenbacks have occupied in our currency be filled by further issues of national bank notes is somewhat of a surprise. We supposed that he would either take the position that the currency would need no reinforcement in case of a retiring of the greenbacks, or would recommend that any void that existed should be filled by notes of State banks. He does indeed refer to the State banks, in terms of fond and affectionate regret, but he does not directly recommend the abolition of the tax upon their issues.

In what we have said of the message and its author, we have spoken, of course, as political opponents, and disbelievers in the President's policy in most respects. We can easily see, however, that to those who are strong gold monometallists, and to those who are free-traders from principle, the message will seem to be a very able and praiseworthy document. And everybody must acknowledge that there is no dodging or attempt at double-dealing in it. It is straightforward, and expresses the real sentiments of its author in unmistakable terms. Even in that part which treats of our foreign relations, there is no insincerity in his saying that he has done all he could to uphold the honor of the American name, or words to that effect. He honestly thinks he has done all he could do, and all that he ought to do. He has expostulated with France for her action in the Waller case and he has caused to be sent to Great Britain his opinion that she ought to arbitrate in regard to the Venezuelan boundary, but if those nations do not choose to pay any attention to what he says, that is their loss, and he cannot help it. At least that is what we suppose to be his attitude in the matter. If it were not for the humiliating comment which the facts of his administration make upon the utterances of the President, any one—Republican or Populist or old-fashioned Democrat of the Jacksonian school—might be able honestly to praise it.

HOW TO MAKE JINGOES.

Harper's Weekly is noted as one of the most "anti" of the anti-jingo papers in the United States. In its editorials it upholds the policy of the present administration in almost everything it has done, and in nothing more strongly than in its foreign policy. But its news articles, or special articles, are very often decidedly "jingoish" in their tendency.

A beautiful illustration of this was afforded by Mr. Julian Ralph's visit to China. Mr. Ralph was the first man to denounce publicly the handing over of Japanese prisoners who had taken refuge at the American legation, to be tortured and done to death by the Chinese as spies, and he did it so effectively that the incident is one of the unforgetable blots on the record of the administration. Since then, Mr. Richard Harding Davis has been to Venezuela for the Weekly, and he writes as follows, on the boundary question:

"It is possible that there never was a case when the United States needed to be firm in upholding the Monroe doctrine more vigorously than in this international dispute over the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. If England succeeds it means a loss to Venezuela of a territory as large as the State of New York, and of gold fields which are believed to be the richest in South America, and, what is more important, it bears the entire control by the English of the mouth and for hundred miles of the Orinoco river. The question is one of historical records and maps, and nothing else. Great Britain fell heir to the rights formerly possessed by Holland. Venezuela obtained by conquest the lands formerly owned by Spain. The problem to be solved is to find what were the possessions of Holland and Spain, and so settle what is to-day the territory of England and Venezuela. Year after year Great Britain has pushed her way westward until she has advanced her claims over a territory of forty thousand square miles, and has included Barima Point at the entrance to the Orinoco. She has refused to recede or to arbitrate, and she should be made either to submit to the latter method of settling the dispute or be sent back to the Pomeroon river, where she was content to rest her claims in 1810. If the Monroe doctrine does not apply in this case, it has never meant anything in the past, and will not mean much in the future."

Mr. Davis was presumably a mugwump and a cuckoo when he went to Venezuela, but his trip has converted him.

This experience of two prominent writers for the Harpers suggests that all that is necessary to make jingoes out of all the mugwumps would be to send them to some foreign country where the prestige or honor of the American flag may be called in question. If they have any American blood in their veins at all, it will turn them jingoes quicker than anything else.

We don't believe there is an American missionary, in any part of the world, that is not what Harper's Weekly would call a jingo. The missionaries have found that when they want to obtain protection for themselves and their stations, they do better to call on the British consul for protection than on the American consul, and while this may be partly due to the fact that the British civil service is more permanent than our own, it is due mainly to the fact that the administration now in power in this country is afraid or ashamed to do anything to make the rights of Americans respected.

We don't believe there is an American who has traveled abroad, unless he is one of those most miserable of beings, an Anglomaniac, who is not a jingo, in the sense in which the Nation and the New York Evening Post use that word. Expatriation for a time is a great incentive to patriotism. The stars and stripes never look half so splendid, they say, as when one sees them waving in a foreign land. But most of us have not been abroad, and don't expect to go; but there are lots of us who want to see the American flag respected wherever it flies, who want the rights of American citizens for protection to be just as efficacious as an appeal to the British consul; who want the rights of American citizens defended in foreign countries as carefully, as prominently and as firmly, as the rights of British subjects are defended. And we are going to have it that way in about two years.

None of the money obtained from the sale of bonds was used to pay current expenses, says President Cleveland's message. But the gold received from bond sales was used to redeem greenbacks, and the greenbacks were reissued for current expenses. If there had been no greenbacks and no bond sales, how would the current expenses have been met?

The highest proof so far that it seems possible to give to a new mining discovery is that it is "just like Cripple Creek."

PALACE

GROCERY COMPANY

Opera House Block

The Finest and Best Assorted Line in the city. You will find it to your advantage to buy where you can get just what you require in Price, Quantity and Variety.

Apples—Baldwin, Greening, Northern Spies, per barrel	$1 25
Apples—Ben Davis, Willow Twigs, per barrel	2 75
7 lbs N. Y. buckwheat flour	25
Pure apple cider, per gal	35
10 lbs good cooking apples	25
Fancy Bell Flower apples, per box	1 00
100 lbs Divide potatoes	60
10 lbs fancy sweet potatoes	25
Fancy Queen olives, per qt	35
California table fruit, per can	15
Concord grapes, per basket	30
27 bars White Russian soap	1 00
3 cans tomatoes	25
3 cans Paxton corn	25
3 cans string beans	25
Gal apricots, peaches, plums and pears, per can	35
Gal. N. Y. apples	25
Gal. tomatoes	25
10 lbs rolled oats	25
Our best M and J. coffee, per lb	40
Crushed M. and J. coffee, per lb	15
Fine comb honey, per cake	16
4 lbs choice rice	25
50-lb pail Armour's lard	90
Fowler's medium hams, per lb	11
Fowler's breakfast bacon, per lb	10½
Fowler's pickle pork, per lb	11½
Fine Colorado cheese	15
Choice loose raisins, per lb	5
Fine 3-Crown figs, per lb	20
Choice dried figs, per lb	10
Fancy 6-Crown figs, per lb	25
Fine Mexican oranges, per doz, 30 to	40
100 lbs Pride of Colorado flour	1 90

The close buyer should anticipate his wants and buy a liberal supply. Eastern freights are now restored to their former rates and prices will take a decided advance soon.

'PHONE 227.

Run at hours most suitable for your business or pleasure trip to Denver. Three trains go to Denver in the morning and three return in the afternoon.

Don't be Deceived

ABOUT OIL STOVES.

THE SPLENDID OIL HEATERS

are built by pioneers in the business who build more than all other factories combined.

They are built on scientific principles and are RIGHT.

Produce more heat and better heat than any others.

The only successful Oil Heating Stove Ever Made.

ALL SIZES, $6.00 AND UPWARDS.

Easy to Re-wick. Easy to Operate. Easy on pocketbook.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. J. A. HAYES, Cashier.
IRVING HOWBERT, Vice President. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Capital, - - - - - - - $100,000
Surplus, - - - - - - - $100,000

Buys and sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Does a General Banking Business.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. HAGERMAN, RICHARD J. BOLLERS, IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, J. A. HAYES

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EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - - - - $100,000
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Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Ass't Cashier

Members of the firm: Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow.

The Assurance

Savings & Loan Association pays 7 per cent. on deposits of $100 or more for one year. Its securities are selected real estate mortgages only. Call at their office at 109 E. Kiowa street.

Directors: Francis B. Hill, P. K. Pattison, Edgar T. Ensign, Chas. G. Collais, Paul Hutchinson.

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No. 9 North Tejon Street.

Real Estate, Insurance, Loans

Desirable Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent.

BARGAIN.

One of the best business properties on Pike's Peak ave.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

CHOICE PROPERTIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Open Throughout the Winter.

THE CLIFF HOUSE,

Manitou, Colo.

Complete in all its appointments. Hot water, heat, open fire places, baths, electric lights, etc. Will offer far superior accommodations GREATLY reduced rates, both daily and weekly, during the winter.

E. E. NICHOLS & SON, Proprietors.

MATT. CONWAY HAS RECEIVED

A Large and Fine Line of Shoes

And is now making Great Bargains. He can suit everybody.

MATT. CONWAY - 19 East Pike's Peak Ave.

Three Gold Medals and Twelve First Class Premiums awarded for Artistic Photography.

Dealer in Hand Cameras and Supplies.

Also Fine Finishing for Amateurs and the Trade.

ALFRED FREEMAN,

Artist in Portrait and Landscape Photography.

Ground Floor Studio,

Cor. Tejon and Kiowa.

HENRY LeR. WILLS ★ ELLIS L. SPACKMAN

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Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

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For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Security.

AGENTS OF THE

International Trust Co.

OF COLORADO.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

730 N. Cascade ave, 15 rooms, 3 baths, gas and electric lights, steam heat, large grounds	800 00
North Cascade ave., 15 rooms and bath, stable and large grounds, all modern conveniences	800 00
No. 5 Boulder Crescent, 14 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light, stable and large grounds	200 00
415 N. Cascade, 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric light and stable	175 00
409 N. Cascade ave., 13 rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights and stable	175 00
606 N. Nevada ave., 13 rooms and bath; large grounds	150 00
W. Bijou st., 11 rooms, bath and electric lights	150 00
828 N. Nevada ave., 11 rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights and stable	150 00
NE cor. Bijou and Cascade ave., 9 rooms and bath, furnace and electric lights,	125 00
N. E. cor Bijou and Weber st., 10 rooms, bath and furnace	125 00
N. Cascade ave. 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and stable	100 00
Dale st., 10-room and bath, furnace and electric lights	80 00
316 E. Bijou st, 10-rooms and bath and gas	80 00
925 E. Willamette ave., 6 rooms and bath furnace and electric lights, from Dec 10	70 00
1814 N. Cascade ave 8 rooms and bath, furnace, electric lights and barn	70 00
16 E. Boulder st., 6 rooms and bath	30 00

Unfurnished.

1900 N. Cascade ave; house of 18 rooms and bath, furnace and electric light	300 00
1900 N. Cascade ave, 18 rooms and bath, furnace and electric lights	75
West View Place, 7 rooms with all modern conveniences	75 00
821 N Cascade, 8 rooms and bath	35 00
24 N Weber st., 8 rooms and bath, furnace and gas	45 00
House at Roswell, 3 rooms	4 00

Stores and Offices For Rent.

Stable in good location, stalls for 4 horses electric lights, etc	15 00
Store on W. Huerfano st	

Offices in Gazette building.

For Sale Special.

A commodious residence on North Cascade avenue, completely appointed in every respect, ample grounds. Will be sold at a bargain.

A ranch of 160 acres, 8 miles northeast of Colorado Springs, price $3 25 per acre.

We have a long list of other properties, improved and unimproved which we should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor us with a call.

HENRY LeR. WILLS & CO.

GAZETTE BUILDING.

Telephone 44

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. N. POTTS, M. D., Room 6, Gazette Building. Residence, 605 N. Cascade

D. P. FRAME, M. D. C. Veterinary Surgeon. Graduate Chicago Veterinary College. Office and Hospital 117 E. Bijou st. Residence No. 11 So. Wahsatch ave. Telephones—office, No. 300; residence No. 50.

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W. M. SWIFT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Room 6, Exchange Bank Block. All legal business given prompt attention. Mining and divorce matters made a specialty.

THE HUB AUCTION HOUSE. 121 S. Tejon st., next to Alamo Hotel. Sales every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special sales at private residence. We will get you more money for your goods than the second hand men.

MABEL F. EDMANDS (New York Art League.) Will open classes in drawing and painting at residence on Cheyenne Road. Address Box 311, Colorado Springs.

H. I. REID, Member American Soc. Ir'n Engineers. CIVIL AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS. Office, Gazette Building.

DELOS DURFEE, American Society Ir'n Engineers. County Surveyor. Office, Court House.

GOSHEN BROS., Manufacturers of Pressed and Common Brick, Contractors in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done. OFFICE, 122 NORTH TEJON STREET.

MINING STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

A New Stock Exchange is Still Talked About.

MR. D. V. DONALDSON TALKS

Puts the Easterners on Their Guard Against "Wild Cat" Stocks and Points Out the Aims of the Mining Exchange

The following items which preface the Engineering and Mining Journal's New York stock report will be read with interest:

"While nothing approaching a boom has been experienced in the Consolidated Exchange this week there is a marked increase in the interest shown in this form of trading. The air is full of boom rumors, based doubtless on the activity in Colorado. The committee on mining securities is still at work on a plan to bring some new business to the exchange.

"During the week sundry rumors and reports circulated about a new mining stock exchange to be started in this city at once. These reports are conflicting and about all that can be said is the following: A number of men, some of them well known in Wall street circles, have decided to start such an exchange. It is claimed that certain members of the New York Stock Exchange are [illegible] ces of the enterprise. Papers of incorporation have been drawn up [illegible] 100 seats will be sold—if possible [illegible]. An air of inexplicable mystery [illegible] envelop the movement. At the Consolidated Exchange several prominent [illegible] brokers say that they were [illegible] but declined to have anything to do with the attempt as they believe it foredoomed to failure. At the Stock Exchange no one seemed to know anything definite about the plans of the new organization or about the men [illegible] with it. It is difficult to see how the new exchange could flourish unless it received support from the Stock Exchange. And even in such an event there certainly is no boom here [illegible] does the public evince much desire to rush into mining stock speculation. Some well known brokers report that they are doing a good business in Cripple Creek stocks and a reputable which is a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has we understand found it worth while to establish private telegraphic communication with Colorado Springs.

"Mr D V Donaldson secretary and treasurer of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange, has arrived in New York. It is stated that he has come East as a representative of the Exchange with a view to conferring with people interested in Cripple Creek property and prospects, also to give the sharing upon the mines, the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange and other matters important to be understood by people interested or who would like to acquire interests in Cripple Creek mines. Mr Donaldson stated to day in the course of an interview: 'The boom in Cripple Creek properties is floating some securities of doubtful value. We want to put the people on their guard against mining swindles and, at the same time to point out properties which have value or legitimately good prospects. Our exchange at Colorado Springs was organized by the business men of the place and is controlled by them. It is run on a business basis. When stocks are listed we require sworn statements and our [illegible] examine carefully into the history of the issues."

Another eastern paper prints the following:

D V Donaldson secretary of the Colorado Springs Mining Exchange, is in New York and has his headquarters at Kennett, Hopkins & Co's office. Mr Donaldson said in an interview:

The boom in Cripple Creek properties is floating some securities of doubtful value. We want to put people on their guard against mining swindles and at the same time to point out properties which have value or are legitimate good prospects. Perhaps the best evidence of the probable stability of the camp is afforded by the fact that another railroad from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek is probably [illegible] chance of being built. All [illegible] has gone to show improvement in the mines as depth was obtained [illegible] also that the territory is much larger than [illegible] estimates indicated.

The output of the district for November will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

At a recent mass meeting held in the Edison building Mr H J Pfahrow [illegible] lawyer in the Mills building, was asked to occupy the chair. Mr [illegible] said in an interview:

"It is true that a movement [illegible] by several gentlemen [illegible] mining exchange in this city. If such an exchange is established it will [illegible] solid basis and only mining stocks of the very highest classes [illegible].

Have the projectors any [illegible] ing kaffirs?"

"If they are offered and [illegible] perhaps they may be listed."

A CHICAGO COMPANY.

To Assist in the Development of Good Mines

Figuratively, if not practically interest in western mining properties is [illegible] ing says the Chicago News. In addition to the proposed exchange for the purpose of dealing in mining shares it is probable that another institution of equal importance will be organized. It is not the intention of the organizers to create a board in opposition to the Chicago Mining exchange, rather will it be an enterprise that may enhance the business of the bourse proper. Ex Corporation [illegible] Palmer [illegible] which is to assist the development of good mines. The project means the selection of a rendezvous where miners who have valuable claims but who possess no capital may meet capitalists willing to advance funds for the purpose of development of such properties after an investigation will have been made. With this end in view Mr Palmer has issued the following circular:

My Dear Sir—A number of gentlemen who are interested in mining matters asked me to suggest a way of bringing before the public the subject of organizing in Chicago an exchange for dealing in mining properties.

"In accordance with my suggestion a statement was drawn and signed as follows:

Chicago, Nov. 11, 1895. The undersigned are earnestly of that public attention will be directed with interest in the development of the mineral sources of the country as well as to legitimate investment [illegible].

"They also believe that Chicago possesses in the highest degree all the elements necessary for such a mining property.

"They therefore approve of and will cordially cooperate in any proper measures to secure the establishment of such exchange for that purpose.

W J CHALMERS
H W THAYER
M C BULLOCK
THE EDWARD P ALLIS CO
Per J B Allen Mgr
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS
J A Mayor A P

With this reference I take the liberty of asking you to meet the gentlemen above mentioned and others at my office 730 Chicago Stock Exchange building on Friday, Nov 29 1895, at 3 o'clock p m to confer on the subject. Respectfully yours,

JOHN M PALMER

Mr Palmer emphasizes the important point that the scheme does not embrace [illegible] My own impressions [illegible] from three years residence [illegible] and observations [illegible] that [illegible] development of the mineral [illegible] of [illegible] the establishment of [illegible] the stocks of mining [illegible] [illegible] Rocky mountain [illegible] [illegible] which Mr Palmer [illegible] very freely [illegible]

Considerable excitement was created [illegible] that [illegible] Colorado [illegible] that a rich [illegible] south of [illegible] west of [illegible] in which there was [illegible] rumor [illegible] that there was a rush [illegible] that a large number of claims [illegible] The [illegible] the [illegible] gold [illegible] work was [illegible] found the [illegible] Work was resumed [illegible] Nothing [illegible] the owners of the property refuses to say anything [illegible] the property was [illegible] is set out [illegible] J M [illegible]

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

On December [illegible] and Jan 1 [illegible] a rate of one and one-third fare is authorized from all stations to all stations on the lines of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad [illegible] Colorado and New Mexico. Tickets to be [illegible] to continuous passage [illegible] Going [illegible] and limited to return Jan 2 1896. R [illegible]

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

The Wabash Railway, always seeking to improve its service, has made arrangements to put on a fast mail train from Kansas City to St Louis. Leaving Kansas City at 6 20 p m, (making direct connections with all trains from the west) arriving at St Louis at 2 30 a. m., connecting in the St Lou's Union Passenger station with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern fast mail leaving St. Louis at 3 a. m, arriving at Cincinnati at 12 20 noon of the same day, Louisville at 9 30 same day, Washington at 6 50 next morning, Baltimore at 8 a. m, same day, Philadelphia at 10 25 a. m, and New York at 1 15. Making the phenomenal time of 42 hours from Kansas City to New York.

Passengers desiring to route via St. Louis, Baltimore and Philadelphia, can find nothing to compare with this service.

Sixty-three hours, Denver Pueblo or Colorado Springs to New York. Also we will put on a new train leaving St Louis at midnight, carrying the through Denver sleeper, arriving at Denver at 7 o'clock on the second morning.

Twenty-nine hours from St Louis to Denver. The above service effective on and after Sunday, July 14.

C M HAMPSON, Commercial Ag't
1035 17th Street, Denver, Colo

Remember the best route East is via the Colorado Short Line of the Missouri Pacific railway (the Government Fast Mail route), quick time, only one change of cars (and that in the new Grand Union station at St. Louis) between Colorado and the Atlantic seaboard. Elegant train equipment, Pullman buffet sleepers, and free reclining chair cars. All trains heated with steam, and equipped with the famous Pintsch gas light. Be sure that your ticket reads via the Missouri Pacific railway, the Government Fast Mail route.

YOU CAN OBTAIN

The very lowest rates and at the same time enjoy the very best train service, including all your meals in our own magnificent dining cars. Seats in the well-known Horton palace reclining chair cars without extra charge, or through sleepers containing all the latest and best inventions known by patronizing the great Rock Island route.

We will take pleasure in making reservations through to destination; also to Europe via all principal steamship lines at our city ticket office, No 12 Pike's Peak avenue. W. W. Wood, General Agent.

THE [illegible] RAILROAD OF THE WEST

It the Union Pacific. It is the shortest line to Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, [illegible] Portland and Montana. It makes the quickest time to these points and also to Omaha, Sioux City, St Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St Louis and nearly all other points in the country. Through sleepers, dining cars, chair cars, coaches and tourist sleepers, East and West.

5 DAILY TRAINS

Rio Grande to Denver 1 12, 7 55, 9 43 a m, 2 39 and 6 58 p m. Returning leaves Denver 8 30 a. m, 1 30, 3 00, 7 30 and 7 45 p m.

RAILROAD LOCALS.

For Solid Comfort
When traveling,
For absolute safety
When traveling,
For Fast Time
When traveling,
For Sure Connections
When traveling
For the Best Dining Cars
When traveling
For Courteous Treatment
When traveling
For the Very Lowest Rates
When traveling,
Select the
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

THE ROCK ISLAND'S NEW SERVICE

"Big 6" leaves Colorado Springs daily at [illegible] p m and carries Pullman's newest and handsomest vestibuled sleeping cars to Chicago without change via Lincoln, Omaha, Des Moines, Davenport, Rock Island and Joliet, arriving Chicago 8 10 the second morning and making direct connection with all trains for the East.

All meals served in the Rock Island's own famous dining cars.

At Omaha a magnificent vestibuled sleeper is attached to this train running through to Minneapolis and St Paul via Des Moines, arriving Minneapolis 8 20 a m and St Paul 9 00 a m, thus making through sleeping car service Colorado Springs to St Paul and Minneapolis.

The Rock Island is the only line giving its patrons through dining car service between Colorado Springs and the Twin cities.

"Big 6" also carries through vestibuled sleeping cars from Colorado Springs to St Louis without change via Topeka and Kansas City, arriving St Louis 7 o'clock the second morning; this route [illegible] Mineral Wells, Texas, with through sleepers to Fort Worth, Tex.

The St Louis day express leaves Colorado Springs daily except Sunday 9 30 a m, carrying through sleeper to Kansas City, arriving there 8 20 a m, and St Louis 6 p m.

Secure tickets and berths through to destination at city ticket office 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

W W WOOD General Agent

AN EASY WINNER

The solid vestibuled trains of the Chicago Union Pacific and Northwestern line distance all competition with ease. It has the shortest line, union depots and no change or delay at the Missouri river.

THE MOST PUNCTUAL TRAIN

Service to and from Colorado Springs, is the Pikes Peak and Denver Fast Express on the Gulf railway. This well appointed train leaves Colorado Springs promptly at 8 10 every morning. It makes no difference how late the trains are from Kansas City, San Francisco or other points. You don't have to telephone to know when to start for the station. This train leaves Colorado Springs proper and is for the accommodation of travel from Colorado Springs and Manitou, only. Arrives Denver on time every morning at 10 35. Returning leaves Denver at 4 o'clock every afternoon. Passengers from Manitou should take electric car leaving station there at 7 30 a. m.

E. K. CARNES,
General Agent, No 14 Pike's Peak ave
Depot, West Huerfano St, directly on electric line.

SANTA FE ROUTE—DENVER

Five daily trains each way, at good hours going and returning. Not confined to one train each way. Can go and come at the hour best adapted to your need. Short line, quick time.

BURLINGTON ROUTE

The summer has come and gone; the beautiful autumn is again with us, the Great Burlington continues to come and go every day in the year, and will continue to run the best equipped trains from Denver to Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Quincy, Kansas City, St Joe, Omaha, Lincoln and intermediate points, without change of cars.

The Burlington has long been the established favorite route of the traveling public, and will continue to be the leader in everything pertaining to the safety and comfort of its patrons. Through vestibuled trains leave Denver at 11 00 a m and 9 30 p. m and carry the finest Pullman Palace Sleeping cars, Famous C, B & Q Dining cars (meals a la carte), Reclining Chair cars and splendid day coaches. Notwithstanding the many advantages offered by this line, our rates are as low as via any other. All ticket agents will consider it a pleasure to give full particulars, ticket you, check your baggage to any point in the United States or Canada. Remember your local agent can make you as good rates as can be obtained in Denver, but should you desire any special information, kindly write G W Vallery, General Agent, 1039 17th street, Denver, Colo.

GOING EAST OVER SANTA FE ROUTE

Fine vestibuled train. Running time to Chicago has been shortened. Two p m trains. Rates low as any. Sleeper reservations to your destination can be secured at city ticket office.

NOTHING LIKE IT

Time brings many changes but the climate of California, 'the Italy of America,' and the attractions of the many famous health and pleasure resorts, are the same yesterday, to day and forever.

Tourists never will tire of speaking in praise of the soft and balmy air, the profusion of flowers, the magnificent display of fruits, the luxury of sea-bathing and the beautiful walks and drives.

Then, too, it must be conceded that with such excellent equipment consisting of reclining chair cars, Pullman palace sleepers and Pullman dining cars, all heated by steam and lighted with Pintsch light, the Union Pacific, 'The Overland Route' is the tourists' favorite. Ask your agent for tickets via this route.

E L LOMAX
Gen'l Pass and Tkt Agt, Omaha, Neb

The Rio Grande will take you through the Grand Canon and Royal Gorge and return on same day; leave Colorado Springs 11 15 a m, arrive home on return at 7 02 p m. Grandest scenery on a one-day ride in the world.

COLORADO SPRINGS DENVER SERVICE

Particular attention is called to the splendid train service of the Santa Fe route, between Colorado Springs and Denver. Five trains each way daily and all at seasonable hours so that you may go and return about as you please.

RIO GRANDE.

To Glenwood and return, good 90 days, $16. To Aspen and return, $18. Stop-overs allowed.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 1st, 1895.

NORTH OR EAST BOUND.

No. 3 Atlantic Coast Fast Mail	7.55 am
No 12—St Louis and Kansas City Express	9 43 am
No. 16 Pueblo and Denver Passenger	2 39 pm
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Express	6 58 pm
No. 6 Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	4 12 am
SOUTH OR WEST BOUND	
No. 1—Pacific Coast Fast Mail	11.15 am
No. 11—Pueblo and St. Louis Express	5 33 pm
No 9 Denver, Pueblo and Canon City Passenger	4 15 pm
No. 3 Transcontinental Express	10 25 pm
No 5 Colorado and New Mexico Mail and Express	10 50

Trains 5 and 6 are narrow gauge, and carry through sleeper to and from Cripple Creek.

MANITOU BRANCH.

Leave Colo. Springs.	Leave Manitou
8 30 am	7 00 am
9 45 am	9 15 am
11.20 am	10 45 a
5 30 pm	2 10 pm
7.10 pm	6.35 pm

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route. Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Chair cars free. For full information call on or address,

J. M. ELLISON, General Agent, 16 North Tejon st

SANTA FE ROUTE.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.
December 1, 1895

North-bound	Arrives	Leaves.
No 607, Aspen to Denver	4 20 am	4 25 am
No 5, Chicago to Denver	[illegible] am	6 00 am
No 605 Pueblo to Denver.	9 19 am	9 19 am
No 603 Chicago to Denver	2 [illegible] pm	2 35 pm
No 601, Salt Lake to Denver.	6 32 pm	6 42 pm
South bound.		
No 608, Denver to Leadville	2 10 am	2 20 am
No 602 Denver to Salt Lake	11 10 am	11 1[illegible] am
No 606, Denver to Pueblo and Canon City	4 10 pm	4 10 pm
No. 604 Denver to Chicago and California	6 42 pm	6 42 pm
No 6 Denver to Chicago	9 37 pm	9 42 pm

Trains 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago, via Kansas City. No change of cars.

Trains 603 and 604 run between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Kansas City. Train 604 connects at La Junta with the California Limited.

J L DUNLEY, Ticket Agt Depot. C C HOYT, City Pass Agt Opera House Block

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Taking Effect October 29, 1895.

West Bound

No 1	7 30 am
" 5	11 15 am
" 7	12.45 am
East Bound.	
No 2	1 00 pm
" 6	6 35 pm
" 8	4 20 am

All trains run daily.

Nos 5 and 6 between Denver and Grand Junction, carrying through sleeper between Denver and Ogden.

Nos 7 and 8 between Denver and Aspen with sleeper service same.

Nos 1 and 2 between Colorado Springs and Anaconda, via Victor stage Grassy to Cripple Creek.

All trains connect closely at Divide with Midland Terminal trains to and from points in the Cripple Creek district.

R T DUNAWAY, City Agent.

U. P. D. & G. R'Y CO.

ARRIVE.

From Denver, Chicago and points east: No 3 Daily ... 12.58 pm

From Ft Worth and points south: No 5, Daily with through sleeper from Houston ... 2 [illegible] pm

From Denver, except Sunday Pike's Peak special: No. 7, Daily ... 6 50 pm

LEAVE.

For Denver and St. Louis: No. 8 Daily except Sunday ... 8 10 am

For Pueblo, Trinidad, Ft. Worth and all points south: No 4 Daily with through sleeper for Houston ... 12 10 pm

For Denver, Chicago and all points east: No 6, Daily through sleeper to Chicago ... 3 50 pm

Trains 4 and 5 have through buffet Pullmans to and from Houston.

Shortest route by several hours to Texas and the Southeast. Only one night to Fort Worth.

E E CARNES, Gen'l Agent
H. C. CHAPMAN, City Tkt Agt.,
Telephone 21. 14 Pike's Peak ave.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

DEPART

No. 6 Vestibule limited to Chicago and St. Louis via Kansas City, St. Joe and Omaha ... 7 40 pm
No. 10 Chicago Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joe and St. Louis ... 9 50 am
No. 5 Limited to Pueblo ... 7.55 am

ARRIVE

No. 5 Vestibule Limited from Chicago 7 35 am
No. 9 Fast express from Chicago ... 5 35 pm

No 5 and 6 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St, Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points east and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RY

GOVERNMENT FAST MAIL.

Leave 5 25 pm	Colorado Springs	Arrive 10 40 am
Arrive 6 40 pm	Pueblo	Leave 9.20 am
Leave 7 00 pm	Pueblo	Arrive 9.00 am
Arrive 5 45 pm	Kansas City	Leave 10 15 am
Leave 8 30 pm	Kansas City	Arrive 7 00 am
Arrive 6.55 am	St. Louis	Leave 8 20 pm

The best line; only one change of cars between Colorado and New York City, in union depot, no transfer. Through Pullman Palace buffet sleeping coaches, and free reclining chair cars. All trains lighted with the famous Pintsch gas light, and heated with steam (no danger of fire).

H. WILDMAN, Ticket Agt., Union [illegible] J. M. ELLISON, Pass. and Tkt Agt, 16 N Tejon St

THE WABASH ROAD

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 8th, Wabash trains 4 and 5 between St Louis and Kansas City, will have the following sleeping car equipments:

No. 4 Kansas City to St. Louis, will have one compartment sleeper to St Louis and the Denver-St. Louis through sleeper.

No 5 St. Louis to Kansas City, will have one compartment sleeper to Kansas City, and the Cincinnati-Kansas City through sleeper.

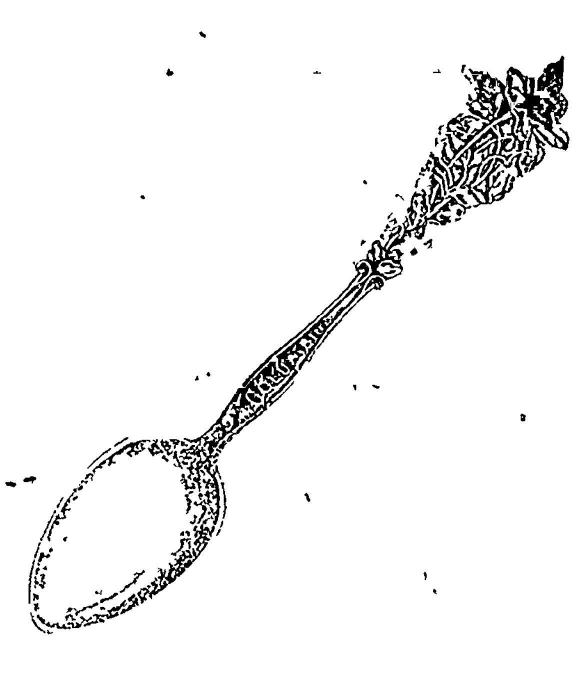
The Denver-St. Louis sleeper, west bound, is carried on Wabash train No 1, leaving St. Louis at 12 01 midnight, arriving in Denver at 7.25 o'clock on the second morning.

The Kansas City-Cincinnati through sleeper, east bound, runs on Wabash train No 6, leaving Kansas City 6 30 p m, arriving St Louis 2 30 a m, thence via B & O S. W. train No. 4, arriving Cincinnati 11.30 a. m.

C. M HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, No. 1035 17th st. Denver, Colo.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

In making Presents often the Pocket Book has to be consulted. This is where we fill a Crying Need. Our Prices are by far the LOWEST in town and our Patrons always save money.



We call Special Attention to our State Flower Spoon.

RANDALL & ROBINSON,

109 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

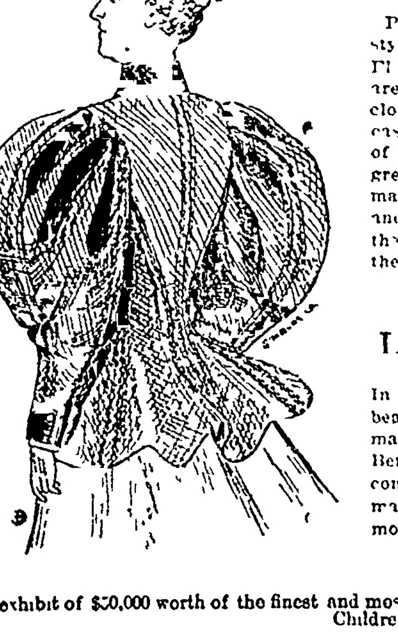
To the Ladies of Colorado Springs

MANITOU AND COLORADO CITY.

We will be at THE ANTLERS for Three Days Only, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,

December 10th, 11th and 12th,

When an opportunity will be presented to inspect our grand and profuse display of



NEW FUR GARMENTS.

WHAT THEY ARE.

Principally capes, made in the latest styles from peltry, known as Astrachan, [illegible] Canadian and Wool Seal. They are from the work-rooms of the leading cloakmaker of this country. Unlimited cash made the early and careful selection of skins possible. Ample facilities and great experience in furs dominated the making. The product appears in honest and proper garments at about one-third the price others are compelled to sell them at.

LADIES' COSTUMES

In Silk and Cloth trimmed with shiffon, beads and fur, in mixtures black and a marvelous display of evening shades. Berlin, New York and Paris all have contributed from their master dressmakers to this exhibition. They are the most top lofty for style and quality.

An exhibit of $50,000 worth of the finest and most profuse display of Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Suits, Wraps, Capes, Jackets, Fur Garments, Also Tea Gowns and Waists.

All are cordially invited to be present at the time and place above mentioned.

THE APPEL CLOTHING COMPANY,

DENVER, COLO.

EASTERN MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 3.—Money on call is steady at 2 @ 2½; last loan at 2½, and closing offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Bar silver 6—Mexican dollars 54. Sterling exchange is steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½@4.88 for 60 days and $4.89@4.89¼ for demand. Posted rates $4.88½@4.90. Commercial bills $4.86½@4.87½. Government bonds firm; State bonds dull; railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

Speculative interest centered chiefly in the Industrials again to-day and of these, Sugar was the overshadowing feature. The stock opened at 103@106—270 shares changing hands. After this the price bounded up to 107⅜ but the advance brought out an avalanche of long stock and the shares broke 4 per cent to 102⅝ and closed at 103, or 2 per cent below yesterday's final sale. The transactions were on a tremendous scale, footing up 135,300 shares in a grand total of 299,94 shares for the entire list.

The early spurt was due to special advices from Washington to the effect that the President would not touch upon the Trust in his message. This caused a perfect rush to cover short contracts, brokers of a noted plunger being the heaviest buyers. The rise brought out round amounts to long stock which encouraged the bears to fresh efforts in this and the other Industrials, Tobacco, Leather Preferred and Chicago Gas all opening firmer but later on Tobacco tumbled from 82¼ to 80¾ and ended at 80¼; Chicago Gas moved up to 65½ and fell to 64½@64⅞. Trading in the last named was smaller than for some time past owing to the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Barlow injunction case now being argued in Chicago.

The Railway list was quiet, but firm, the highest prices being made after the publication of the President's message. This paper was well-received in banking and stock circles, especially the recommendation as to the retirement of the greenbacks and the issuance of short term, low interest-bearing bonds in times of emergency. The gain in prices at this time was equal to ¼@3 per cent., Delaware and Hudson leading. The efforts making to advance coal freight rates to the West helped this stock. Pacific Mail rose from 30⅝ to 32⅞ on the announcement that an agreement with the Panama road will probably be signed this week.

The improvement in the financial situation abroad and the fact that no gold has been engaged for export to Europe as yet, had a stimulating effect on the general market. Near the close, Sugar ran off to 102⅜ and this weakened the remainder of the Industrial group. Considering the severity of the attack on Sugar, the Railway list held remarkably well.

The closing of the market was irregular in tone. Net changes show advances of ⅛@⅜ per cent. Pacific Mail, however, gained 1¾ per cent., while the Industrials lost ⅛@2¾ per cent. Tobacco was second in point of activity and figured for 31,500 shares. St. Paul, which was third, was traded in to the extent of only 14,200 shares.

Bonds were firm. Sales were $1,275,000.

CLOSING PRICES.

Atchison	17⅛	Nash & Chat.	75
Adams Express	148	Nat. Linseed Oil	22⅛
Alton, Terre Haute	56	N. J. Central	106⅜
American Express	115½	Northern Pacific	4⅛
American Tobacco	80⅛	preferred	15⅛
preferred	100	Northwestern	103⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	55⅛	preferred	150
Buf. Roch & Pitts.	20	N. Y. Central	10-½
Canadian Pacific	56	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14⅛
Canada Southern	55⅛	1st preferred	74
Central Pacific	16⅛	2nd preferred	28⅛
Ches. & Ohio	18⅛	N. Y. & N. Haven	157
Chicago & Alton	158	N. Y. & N. Eng.	55
preferred	170	N. Y. Susq. & W.	11
C. B. & Q.	82⅛	Ontario	5⅛
Chicago & E. Ill.	46⅛	Ont. & Western	15⅛
preferred	100⅛	Ore. Improvement	4
Chicago Gas	64⅛	preferred	35
C. C. C. & St. L.	41⅛	Ore. S. Line & U. N.	8
preferred	92	Pacific Mail	22⅛
Col Fuel & Iron	30⅛	Pittsburg	26
preferred	98	Pullman Palace	163
Cotton Oil Cert.	15⅛	Quicksilver	2
Commercial Cable	155	preferred	15⅛
Del. & Hudson	128	Reading	10⅛
Del Lack	164	Rio Gr. Western	17
D. & R. G.	11⅛	preferred	40
preferred	45⅛	Rock Island	75⅛
Dist. & Cat. Feed	19⅛	Rome, Wat. & Ogd.	119
Gen Electric	31	St. L. Southwest'n	6⅛
Erie	13	preferred	12⅛
preferred	23	St. Paul	76⅛
Fort Wayne	167	preferred	127⅛
Great North'n pref	117	St. P. & Duluth	26
Hous. & Texas Cen.	2⅛	preferred	88
Illinois Central	97⅛	St. P. & Omaha	42⅛
Iowa Central	9⅛	preferred	120
preferred	25	St. P. M. & M.	112⅛
Kansas & Texas	13⅛	Silver Certificates	67⅛
preferred	30⅛	Southern Pacific	22⅛
Lake Erie & West.	22⅛	Sugar	103
preferred	73⅛	preferred	99
Lake Shore	150	Texas Pacific	9
National Lead	30⅛	Union Pacific	9
preferred	89⅛	U. P. D. & Gulf	4⅛
Long Island	82⅛	United States Ex.	43
Louis & Nash.	53⅛	U. S. Rubber	34
Lou. & N. Albany	9	preferred	94
Manhattan Con.	10.⅛	Wab. St. L. & P.	7⅛
Mexican Cen.	11⅛	preferred	19⅛
Michigan Cen.	101	Wells Fargo Ex.	110
Missouri Pacific	30⅛	Western Union	87⅛
Mobile & Ohio	2.⅛		

BONDS.

4s Registered	110⅛	N. P. 3s	71⅛
4s Coupon	111⅛	Northw't'n Consols	129⅛
New 4s Reg.	120⅛	Debenture 5s	1 7⅛
5s Registered	97	Ore. Nav. Ists	111⅛
D C 65	110	St. Louis & Iron M. Gen. 5s	84
Canada So. 2d	105	St. Louis & San F. Gen. 6s	115
Cent Pac 1st	104	St. Paul Consols	128⅛
D & R G 7s	112⅛	St. P. Chi. & Pac. 1s	117⅛
D & R G 4s	97⅛	S. Pac. Cal. 1s	111
Erie 2s	74⅛	Tex. Pac. 1s	87
Kan Pac Consols	77⅛	Tex. Pac. 2s	24⅛
K. P. Ists, D. Div	112⅛	U. P. 1s of '96	105⅛
M K & T 2ds	61⅛	West Shore 4s	107⅛
M K & T 4s	85	Mobile & Ohio 4s	66⅛
Mutual Union 6s	114	R. G. W. 1s	77
N. J. C. Gen 5s	113	Atchison 4s	75
N. P. 1s	117⅛		
N. P. 2s	103⅛		

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Upon deliberation the wheat crowd came to the conclusion that prices for that grain were too high and this morning by means of free selling succeeded in depressing them to the necessary extent.

English consols, which yesterday were quoted lower, were so as the result of the interest payment, and as the decline was one of yesterday's bull arguments, it naturally lost force in the sequel.

The world's shipments for the week, as per Board of Trade figures, were 6,094,000 bushels, quite as large as reported yesterday by New York. Northwestern receipts likewise came in for a proper consideration as they were in excess both of last week and of last year—1383 cars, 1130 cars and 872 cars respectively.

After declining about half a cent from yesterday's close a somewhat steadier tone developed and prices held stationary, with the trade exhibiting less activity. Receipts at Chicago were 25 cars and 198,660 bushels were taken from store. Opening Liverpool cables were firm, but closing ones were at ¼ pence decline. Export clearances were light, 190,736 bushels.

Bradstreet's report of the world's stocks was in the nature of a surprise, showing as it did a decrease in America, east of the Rockies, and in Europe and afloat, of 1,107,000 bushels. Pacific coast stocks were reduced 1,375,000 bushels during November. Continental markets were all higher.

During the last hour prices declined further, despite the decrease reported by Bradstreet's. May wheat opened from 61⅜ to 61⅛ declined to 60⅜, closing at 60¾, ⅞ under yesterday. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 220 cars.

Corn moved only by virtue of wheat and not of its own volition. It moved but little, however, business not being of great enough volume or significance to materially affect values. The opening was easy and not a great deal of firmness was noticeable at any time thereafter. Receipts were 371 cars—11 more than expected, and 88,367 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and firmer. Export clearances were 274,426 bushels. Bradstreet's reported a decrease in stocks of 1,135,000 bushels. May corn opened at 29@29¼, declined to 28⅞ where it closed ½ cent under yesterday. Estimated receipts for to-morrow 350 cars.

CLOSING PRICES.

Wheat—Dec. 56, Jan. 57, May 60⅜.
Corn—Dec. 25⅛; Jar. 25⅛; May 28⅞.
Oats—Dec. 16⅝; Jan. 17¼; Feb. 18¼; May 20.
Pork—Dec. $7.70; Jan. $8.75; May $9.12½.
Lard—Dec. $5.20; Jan. $5.37½; May $5.62½.
Ribs—Dec. $4.35; Jan. $4.42½; May $4.65.

Chicago Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., Dec. 3.—Cattle Receipts 6000; common to extra steers $3@5.20; stockers and feeders $2.25@3.75; cows and bulls $1.50@3.50; calves $2.75@5.90; Texans $2.65@3.40.

Hogs Receipts 30,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $3.35@3.70; common to choice mixed $3.40@3.70; choice assorted $3.55@3.65; light $3.45@3.65; pigs $2.25@3.55.

Sheep Receipts 16,000; inferior to choice $1.75@3.50; lambs $2.00@4.50.

FLOWER AND TREE.

In England a pear or peach tree is trained like a vine, against the south side of a wall.

The flora of India embraces 15,000 species, almost exactly three times as many as are found in North America.

A gigantic camellia is growing near the royal castle at Pilnitz, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is 24 feet high and produces annually at least 50,000 blossoms.

American Gardening says if you insert a branch of the common pine into the middle of a currant or gooseberry bush, the currant worm will not get into it, or if they are already there they will leave at once.

The rock or sugar maple is one of the most beautiful and vigorous of our forest trees. As a shade and ornamental tree it is unsurpassed. The seed planted in the fall just in the top of the soil will vegetate in the spring.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

The newest stock collars of plain satin or fancy plaid or chameleon silk ribbon have a large butterfly bow at the back.

Of all the gay and brilliant fancies of the autumn nothing eclipses the petticoat of gorgeously plaided taffeta or surah silk.

Scotch plaided velvets in various clan patterns are used this season by fashionable milliners on hats for youthful wearers.

The rage for chiffon for accessories and for waists, sleeves and entire gowns is as great as if this began its first notable season of popularity.

Wonderful color mixtures appear upon the new matelasse crepons. The various grounds are deeply crinkled, and the raised designs are of the colored silk.

Chartreuse green liberty satin gowns made up with draperies of spangled chiffon are among the elegant imported dress toilets for opera and reception wear.

Very handsome changeable crepons are used for dinner and evening dresses. A stylish model in green, fawn color and old rose is made up with accessories of spangled green velvet and rich ecru lace.

The latest jackets are made slightly longer than they have been shaped thus far this season, and they fit smoothly over the front and hips with no "ripple" in the back, but only a graceful fullness just enough to allow the coat skirt to fall easily over the dress skirt. New York Post.

SOME LITTLE SLIPS.

How completely the sense of a sentence is altered by the omission of an initial letter is shown in the following current selections from various papers:

"The conflict was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter."

"In consequence of the numerous accidents occasioned by skating on Taunton lake, measures are to be taken to put a top to it."

"When the president's wife entered the humble sitting room of the mine, she was politely handed a hair."

"At a large dinner given last night at the ——— nothing was eatable but the owls."

"A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of having eaten a cabman for demanding more than his fare."

"The Russian soldier, Kachkinoffoskewsky, was found dead with a long word sticking in his throat." London Tit-Bits.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

Basket woven plaids are in great vogue.

The new buttons as a rule are large and almost exclusively round.

Black and changeable chenille trimmings are much used this season in fine millinery.

Among the novelties are boas and collars made wholly of ostrich plumage in white, black or gray.

Crepons exquisitely beaded are imported to use for Sleeve puffs, collarettes, fichus and vest fronts on elegant gowns.

Fancy stripes and unseen effects of one sort or other are quite as great favorites for woolens and mixed dress fabrics as they are for silks.

Some of the new tea gowns are made in the now prevailing styles that copy historical modes. They have Marie Antoinette fichus, Stuart collars, huge Elizabethan frills and ruches, etc.

Some of the evening bonnets and toques worn by fashionable people at the theaters this season are a blaze of French brilliants, lace, gem set crowns with galloon edgings, and ornaments forming the adornments.

French milliners, without a (visible) qualm of conscience, ask as high as $15 for a little patch of silk not wrought with Persian and "jewel" beads and iridescent spangles. This patch is designed to cover the crown of a bit of a dress bonnet no larger than your two hands in size, but costing perhaps another $15.

"Dress" wraps of fur are this season very frequently lined with a white or very light fur. Astrakhan capes have chinchilla linings, otter is finished with gray fox, and luxurious and very high priced garments of seal and otters have ermine linings, with muff and huge standing collar lined to match. New York Post.

SHORT SERMONS.

Men often make up in wrath what they want in reason. Alger.

Fashion is for the most part nothing but the ostentation of riches. Locke.

He submits to be seen through a microscope who suffers himself to be caught in a fit of passion. Lavater.

When one has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass. Steele.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament. Sterne.

Every man is an original and solitary character. None can either understand or feel the book of his own life like himself. Cecil.

Have patience awhile. Slanders are not long lived. Truth is the child of time. Ere long she shall appear to vindicate thee. Kant.

Would you kill the weeds in your garden, plant it with good seed. If the ground be well occupied, there will be less need of the hoe. A. Fuller.

Despise not any man and do not spurn anything, for there is no man who hath not his hour, nor is there anything that has not its place. Rabbi Ben Azai.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts. Burke.

Didn't Dare.

"Have you smoked that cigar I gave you?"

"No; the doctor says I mustn't take any violent exercise." Life.

Electrical Supplies.

STANDARD $1.40 CYCLOMETERS.

BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

Jeanne & Alling.

126 Pike's Peak Ave.

Special Stockholders' Meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Calumet Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company, No. 10½ East Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Tuesday, December twenty-fourth (24th), 1895, at ten-thirty (10:30) a. m., to devise ways and means of paying off the pressing debts against the company. The directors earnestly urge that every stockholder be present or that they be represented by proxy, as some action must be taken or there is serious danger of the company losing its property, and this is positively the last chance of saving the property, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting. The books for transferring stock will close on Wednesday, Dec. 18, and remain closed until Dec. 25. Meeting called by order of the board of directors and president.

F. E. ROBINSON,
J. STRAUGHAN HALL, President.
Secretary.

Date of first publication, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1895.

A CUP OF PARKS' TEA AT NIGHT MOVES THE BOWELS IN THE MORNING

SOLD BY SMITH & WELLING.

Sunshine,
Canon,
Rouse,
Franceville,
Anthracite.

WM. LENNOX,

106 E. Pike's Peak Ave,

Telephones 80 and 157.

IT'S A WAY WE HAVE—BEGINNING EARLY!

THE

BEE HIVE

125-131 SOUTH TEJON STREET, OPPOSITE ALAMO HOTEL.

Making such Low Prices on Cold Weather wants, and just when you need them most. Come to-day, come all week for Bargains.

CLOAKS

A $7.00 mixed grey jacket with velvet collar and extra large sleeve, for ....

$3.90

A black or navy blue Chinchilla with braided cuff and sleeve the very latest thing in style. Worth $8.00, for........

$4.75

A two-button box front Boucle with Mandolin sleeve, very swell. Regular price $15.00, now for...........

$9.80

A Black Beaver double cape trimmed with quilted satin and worth $9.00 for.....

$6.60

A Black Diagonal Cheviot, satin-faced and velvet collar, worth $13.00 for ....

$8.90

A satin-faced Kersey jacket with strap seam and Mandolin sleeve, worth $17.00, for ....

$10.50

A child's Elderdown cloak, trimmed in Angora wool, worth $4.00, for...........

$1.98

Misses blue jacket faced with black and white plaid, very nobby, worth $6.00, for.........

$3.25

Dress Goods.

21-inch Changeable Brocade silk for trimming and waists, worth 85c, for.......

45c.

A 22-inch black Peau de Soire silk, very heavy, worth $1.50, for ....

98c.

A 42-inch black brocade worth 65c, for....

35c.

A 40-inch all wool Henrietta in all colors, worth 70c, for........

39c.

A 50-inch Navy Blue French serge worth 85c, for. ....

49c.

Ladies' cloth all wool and 36-inch wide, in all colors, worth 60c, for.........

32c.

An all wool novelty suiting 42-inch wide worth 75c, for..........

49c.

A wool finish Henrietta 36-inch wide in mixed colors, worth 20c, for..........

11c.

The Rustle Taffeta linings in all colors, worth 15c, for..........

9c.

This will be our Banner Week. Everything goes at Bargain Prices. It pays to trade at THE BEE HIVE,

125-131 SOUTH TEJON STREET, OPPOSITE ALAMO HOTEL.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY LOTS CHEAP

FOR HOMES OR INVESTMENT.

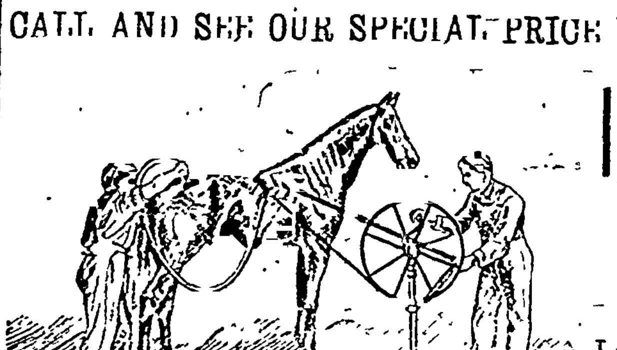
THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMPANY

Offer a large reduction from their regular prices for a limited period. Lots in every part of Colorado Springs on terms to suit all.

On Cascade Avenue, south of Cucharas Street.
Near Cascade Avenue, on West Kiowa, West Bijou, Boulder Crescent West Dale and West Cache la Poudre Streets.
On Wood Avenue, north of Caramillo Street.
On Tejon Street, south of Cimarron Street.
On Nevada Avenue, North of Caramillo Street and South of Costilla.
On Weber Street, North of Willamette Ave. and South of Costilla.
On Wahsatch Avenue, North of Bijou Street and South of Huerfano.
And in all the Outside Additions.

Also some of the best Residence Lots in Manitou.

CALL AND SEE OUR SPECIAL PRICE LIST. ROOM 9, GAZETTE BUILDING.



Horses Clipped

Latest Improved Machine.

Barn, Pike's Peak Ave., between Weber and Wahsatch. Horses called for and delivered. Mail orders promptly attended to. Leave your horses at No. 8 Pike's Peak ave.

E. H. Metz, the largest dealer in Saddles, Harness, Trunks and Valises in the city.

Shoes Ladies', Gents', Misses', Childrens', and Boy's Shoes. The best shoes in the city. The lowest prices in the city. Can save you 20 to 50 cents on each pair.

30½ N. Tejon St. Repairing by best of workman and best leather HOLMES & SUMNER.

Great Removal Sale.

Do not fail to examine the bargains in new and renting Pianos which are offered in this sale. They must be sold and you can make the prices.

I will sell mounted birds at less than half the price for mounting. Also antelope, deer and elk heads at half price. I must sell them as I have no room for them.

JAMES E. AIKEN

105 & 107 Pike's Peak Ave.

NEW SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Mrs. Cora Hudson and Wm. A. Platt Elected.

J. F. HUMPHREY IS CHAIRMAN.

They Will Fill Vacancies Caused by Resignations—The Selections Made at the Regular Monthly Board Meeting Yesterday.

The board of education met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock—present: Messrs. Humphrey, Leech and Matthews. After auditing a number of bills, the resignations of Dr. Gregg and Mr. Hemenway were presented, as follows:

Colorado Springs, Nov. 19, 1895.

To the School Board, District No. 11:

Gentlemen—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the board, to take effect Dec. 1, 1895. Yours truly,

A. HEMENWAY.

Colorado Springs, Nov. 11, 1895.

To the School Board of District No. 11:

With the increase of the district and the time required for proper attention to the duties of a member of the school board, I find myself unable to command that time without neglect of my duties to my parish which are my primary obligation. I accordingly tender my resignation as member of the board, to take effect immediately. In so doing, I desire to express my cordial sense of the courtesy and good feeling which have characterized the board during my connection with it, and have made service upon it agreeable and pleasant to remember.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES B. GREGG.

On motion of Mr. Matthews the resignations were accepted, with regrets. The vacancies thus created were filled by the election, by ballot, of Mrs. Cora E. Hudson and Mr. W. A. Platt.

On motion of Mr. Leech, Mr. Humphrey was chosen permanent president of the board.

The committees were called for reports. The text-book committee reported, recommending an appropriation of $110 from the library fund for the purchase of books of reference.

The special committee on library reported recommending that the library fund be called hereafter the library and apparatus fund; that into this fund be placed the receipts from tuition, from rent of the auditorium, from entertainment, and from the special library tax of 1-10 of a mill per annum; that out of this fund be bought all books of reference, supplementary readers, etc.; but no regular text-books for distribution to pupils; and that the library committee, consisting of the committee on text-books and course of study of the board and of the principal of the High School and the superintendent of schools, be empowered to purchase books, the said purchases being reported to the next meeting of the full board.

The question of non-resident pupils was discussed, there being at least 50 cases of non-residents who demand free tuition because of a temporary residence here. These cases involve tuition fees amounting to about $2,000. It was voted to employ an attorney to make a test case in the courts and collect the tuition.

After discussing various matters of detail, the board adjourned.

THE WALKURE.

The Third Lecture in the Goldmark Wagner Course.

No one who was present at Mr. Goldmark's third lecture-recital yesterday afternoon, could have failed to appreciate the fact that a very rare treat was being offered. The subject, Wagner's "Walkuere," is in the estimation of many persons one of the greatest dramatic productions that the world has seen—and, as has been said before in these columns, Mr. Goldmark possesses the very remarkable power of condensing into an hour and a half the dramatic and musical features of these great operas. The story of the "Walkuere," with its wonderful dramatic variety was admirably told in words, while the piano illuminated each event as it in turn came to the foreground of the composer's consciousness, and, as in his treatment of the Rhinegold, Mr. Goldmark brought out clearly the philosophical import of the mythological drama.

The "Rhinegold" story was of gods and giants—that of the "Walkuere" introduces the human element, in the love of Siegmund and Sieglinde. The "Walkuere," the daughters of Wotan, whose mission and privilege it is to discern truly the heroes of the battlefield and bear them to Walhalla, the home of the gods, bring in a picturesque and powerful element which is used with the greatest skill. Brunhilde, the favorite daughter of Wotan, is a heroine in all things—in courage, in largeness of nature—and in her submission to punishment for the crime of having opposed Wotan's will. The struggle of Wotan, who is shown as bound by his own laws, forced to use his power against his own will, is wonderfully shown by the music; while the promise of deliverance, dimly foreshadowed, lies found there also.

The "Walkuere" contains some of the most famous scenes which Wagner has ever written. The love scene in the first act—the "Ride of the Walkuere," wild, thrilling, powerful in movement and harmony, "Wotan's Farewell," and the celebrated "Fire Scene"—where he lays the sleeping Brunhilde on the rock and calls the fire to surround it and protect her slumber until such time as the hero and deliverer shall appear—these are all of marvelous beauty.

Mr. Goldmark's interpretation of these passages roused genuine enthusiasm in the audience.

This latter was larger than at any of the previous lectures. The College Chapel was nearly full. Next week the subject will be "Siegfried"—an idyll of peculiar beauty.

"A Tornado."

The next attraction to appear at the Opera House will be next Monday evening, when the new melodrama, "A Tornado," will be presented. An exchange says: "There are five special features in the way of scenic and mechanical effects in the play, and many plays have 'starred' as their sole 'great triumph' an effect which did not compare to any one of these five. The scene of "The Tornado" in the first act, the collision of two great ocean liners in the second act, the half dozen sailors on the yardarm of a swaying mast furling a monster sail at a dizzy height above the deck of a ship in the very teeth of a furious gale, also a feature of the second act; the night scene of Chicago harbor, showing accurately the famous Masonic temple, the Auditorium, the Randolph street viaduct and Chicago's vast water front, in the third act; the dissecting room in a medical college in the fourth act; and the beautiful autumn setting of the fifth act, all go to make a most elaborately staged production of melodrama."

"HELENA."

Robert Dowling Presented His New Tragedy Last Night.

Robert Dowling and Eugenie Blair presented "Helena" at the Opera House last evening. It was a very fine performance and a handsomely staged play. The pity is that more people did not see it. "Helena" is strong and as a study of the times should be an attractive play to the scholar. It is laid in Sirena in 123, and turns on the wars and disturbances of the nobles. Helena is a member of an aristocratic family, who is dishonored by a plebian chief of a tribe. She stabs him in revenge, nurses him to health, loves him and both die in a cathedral victims of the hatred of her brother.

Miss Blair has the principal part of the work to sustain throughout the play. It is easy to note the advancement that she is making in her playing. From year to year as the Dowling company returns here one can perceive a deepening and widening of her art. She would make a profound impression in the line of work now almost exclusively held by Fannie Davenport.

Mr. Dowling is a most capable actor. His methods are natural and in spite of the fact that he is such a large man there is no ranting and screaming. If one is impressed it is because the actor has wrought the scene to the right pitch.

The supporting company is excellent, all big handsome fellows as is necessary to keep them from appearing ridiculous beside the stars. The principal part next to that of Mr. Dowling was played by Edwin Ferry, a young actor of much merit and with many of the attributes that should give him celebrity in the years to come. Mrs. F. M. Bates played Therta in a careful and thoroughly artistic manner. The scene between her and Helena, in which she demands the life of the Orso and is dissuaded by Helena, was the strongest in the play.

Mr. Dowling always mounts his plays superbly. The scenery carried for "Helena" is a treat in itself, and great care has been paid to detail.

Suits Filed.

The Plain View Mining and Milling company brings suit against Charles Thurlow and others for possession of the Plain View claim and for a lot in the Freeman placer and asks for $500 damages.

The Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining company brings a suit against the Victor Ore Sampling company for $5,197.83. They claim that that amount is due them for ores purchased by the Victor people. It is over a settlement of their accounts.

The Smith Sisters' sextette sang sweetly again last night at the Coliseum to a large audience. Later they were given an entertainment by the Elks quartet, which a number of the musical people of the city attended. It is the most popular concert company that has appeared here for a long time.

Low's Book Store, colored photographs.

A number of the people living on Tejon street are kicking on the noise made by the little cars on the Rapid Transit line. They claim that it is due to flat wheels, and could be easily remedied.

John Slater.

The world's greatest psychic and test medium of San Francisco, Cala., and later of Denver, where he has been holding forth to crowded houses for the past two months. Mr. Slater has lately returned from Europe, and while there astounded the most scientific and thinking people. He will hold one of his marvelous seances in the Antlers pavilion on Thursday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 p. m. sharp. Admission 50 cents.

Vera Violette at Smith & Welling's.

The ladies of Grace Church have decided to serve a lunch from 12 to 2 p. m. at Weber hall, on Thursday, Dec. 5, in connection with their sale of linens, bags, aprons, dolls, and home-made candies.

If you are in want of Christmas and wedding gifts, don't fail to see the line of china, cut glass, bric-a-brac and lamp goods at parlors 70 and 71, Antlers hotel.

F. A. PERKINS.

The members of the Arcest trio are each artists of great merit. Every lover of high grade music and professional reading should attend this entertainment, given under the auspices of the High School in the auditorium Thursday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Low's Book Store. Open Evenings.

Season tickets for the Star Entertainment course are on sale at Low's book store, Consolidated, College book store, Hext & Williams's, Smith & Welling's, Robinson's, and Baker's drug stores.

Miss McIntire's December Price List.

Scalp treatment, 10 for	$5 00
Facial treatment, 10 for	5 00
Manicuring, 10 for	3 50
Shampooing	35
Singeing	25
Hair-dressing	25

Special prices for all desiring treatments at their home. 18 East Kiowa.

Dr. W. L. Bartlett, dentist, 17½ Pike's Peak avenue.

See Mermillod's latest fire goods display.

Ladies.

When looking for your Christmas goods do not fail to call at Wyman's. There can be found the latest novelties and lowest prices. No. 5 El Paso Bank building.

Tom Task, Christmas gifts, Midland block.

Large line of solid silverware, just in at Wyman's. Call and see it. No. 5 El Paso bank building.

Low's Book Store, holiday goods.

Christmas is Coming.

Fine pipes, a box of cigars, a handsome walking-stick, a football for a boy. See our novelties. C. G. & H. STRANG, Successor to Wm. McCandlish.

Low's Book Store, for crepe tissue.

GO TO
THE MAY
For Bargains in
CLOTHING

Mr. Charles F. Potter, the attorney, has taken office rooms in the Exchange Bank building.

Hibbard & Co. are now in their new home. Note their large adv. for particulars.

Keeley mask ball at Durkee hall, Thursday evening, Dec. 5, 1895. Costumes can be had from Charpiot of Denver, at room 5, over Hatfield's clothing store, No. 111 South Tejon, after Wednesday noon.

Half soling men's shoes, 75c; ladies' shoes, 50c. Prompt and neatly done. Opposite The Antlers hotel, 5 S. Cascade.

Ask and Find.

The McGregor Cafe, 20 East Pike's Peak ave., and take your meals there; the best in the city for 25 cents.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

The Coquette.

Two red lips are turning to me as I stand there
in a maze;
Roguish brown eyes seem to woo me through
the soft November haze.

Ever since I first had met her had I coaxed the
wayward miss;
Vainly had I tried to get her to bestow on me
a kiss.

Deaf she was to all my pleading, deaf to every
passioned vow;
Hence I wondered that succeeding could reward my efforts now.

'Twas no dream—the lips were turning unto
me with gesture coy;
In my breast my heart was burning with a
thus far unknown joy.

Glad at this relenting toward my long made
and anxious prayer,
Eagerly my head bent forward, meeting
naught but empty air.

Gone the hope within me springing; gone the
lips inviting, cool,
While I heard the laughter ringing and a voice
say, "What a fool!"
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not a Fighter.

"How did your great unknown pan out?" asked the sport.

"We had to drop him," replied the trainer.

"What's the trouble?"

"At almost the last minute he became incapacitated for work."

"How?"

"He lost his voice." Chicago Post.

The Proper Time.

Judge What is the use of appointing a receiver for this corporation? There is nothing left to receive.

Lawyer Your honor, I will show by numerous cases that it is not customary to appoint a receiver while there is anything left to receive. Brooklyn Life.

The Unequal Tariff.

A man—poor persecuted thing—
Relentless tribute pays
Upon his drinks, on his cigars,
On every card he plays.

If lovely Mary Jane insists
That "woman's rights" shall come,
Let man retaliate and put
A tax on chewing gum.
—Washington Star.

Fearful Moments.

Jonley Yes sir, I was once up in a balloon with a crazy man. I don't suppose you can even imagine the horror of such an experience.

Jimley I don't know about that! I've gone up in an elevator with a small boy running it. Roxbury Gazette.

Very Much Alive.

Mr. Henpeck (anxiously) Can I bring proceedings in court, Mr. Blackstone, to set aside my wife's will?

Lawyer Why, your wife isn't dead, man, is she?

Mr. Henpeck No. That's just the trouble. Somerville Journal.

Seen as Others Saw Her.

With camera the other day
It chanced to be one of my humors
To take a snap shot of my wife
As she was mounting in her bloomers.

She saw that picture this a. m.,
And now I'll bet no ten costumers
Could coax her, when she goes to ride,
To occupy again those bloomers.
—Richmond Dispatch.

The Aristocrat of Plants.

"Mamma," said the little Boston boy, gazing in the intensity of his excitement over his spectacles instead of through them, "the instructor spoke today of 'common beans.' Are there any common beans in existence?" Cincinnati Enquirer.

He Pressed.

He pressed the button, but the roar
Was not of rumbling wheels;
'Twas like the wild wave on the shore,
That madly raves and reels.

He pressed the button; fierce and blue
The air grew with his speech;
He pressed—that collar button flew
Far, far beyond his reach.
—Cleveland Post.

Easy.

George (nervously) I'd like the best in the world, Kittie, to marry you, but I don't know how to propose.

Kittie (promptly and practically) That's all right, George. You've finished with me; now go to papa. London Fun.

Polished.

The college girls are very bright,
And what can you expect?
For aren't they doing everything
To make those girls reflect?

Boland's North End Store

If you would save 15 to 25 per cent, on your Hats or Furnishing Goods, come up town and see Boland, the inaugurator of cheap prices. He is showing the largest and best selected lines in Colorado Springs.

HYGENIC UNDERWEAR, $1.00 A SUIT UP.

Hopkins, Stetson and Christie Hats.

Night Robes, Smoking Jackets, Fancy Vests.

Merchant Tailoring.

Have you seen these fancy cheviot and cassimere suitings, made to order at $13 50. Also a fine line of fancy worsteds and clays at prices ranging from $15 to $22.50 a suit.

Overcoats in Kerseys, Meltons and Beavers from $15 to $22 50

CUT IN ANY STYLE.

131 North Tejon Street, Cor. Bijou St.

BOLAND'S.

Our November Sale has been Successful, and our Stock Must Continue to Move.

WE ADVERTISE ONLY WHAT WE DO,
AND DO EXACTLY AS WE ADVERTISE.

70 OVERCOATS Reduced AT $14.99

All-Wool Chinchilla Bicycle Coat and Vest, FORMER PRICE, $15 FOR THIS WEEK, $10

70 OVERCOATS Reduced AT $14.99

THE MAY CLOTHING COMPANY,

20 SOUTH TEJON STREET. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers, No. 7 Cascade avenue.

DR. W. R. SINTON,
Dentist, El Paso block.

Dr. M. H. Smith, dentist, has removed his office to 118 East Kiowa street, opposite Hagerman block.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Dentist.
Rooms in Nichols block, 18 South Tejon street.

Rio Grande to Denver, 5 daily trains; leave Colorado Springs 4:12 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 9:43 a. m., 2:39 p. m. and 7:07 p. m.

I. ALLEN SMITH,
Dentist. Office third floor, Bank block.

N. O. Johnson Sons are headquarters for ladies' and children's bicycle leggings.

RIO GRANDE TO CALIFORNIA, 2 DAILY TRAINS.
Through sleepers without change. Leaves 11:35 a. m., 10:26 p. m. Through sleeper to Cripple Creek 10:50 p. m., no staging. Call at Rio Grande city office, 16 North Tejon street.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies, help the cough.

Coliseum for Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, M. B. Irvine, receiver of the Colorado Springs Coliseum association, pursuant to an order of the District Court of the Fourth judicial district of the State of Colorado, will receive bids for the Coliseum building situate on the west 140 feet of lots 1, 2 and 3, block 83, city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the fixtures and appliances thereto belonging, property of said association to and until Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 6 o'clock p. m., said bids to be for cash, or partly for cash, and partly upon credit, said credit portion to be properly secured. All bids to be in writing and submitted to me at my office in Colorado Springs and to be accompanied by evidences of responsibility and good faith.

Dec. 2, 1895. M. B. IRVINE,
Receiver Colorado Springs Coliseum Association.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bison Mining and Milling company will be held at the office of the company, No. 113 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year, and at this meeting the question of increasing the capital stock of said company will be considered, and any other business transacted that may properly come before said meeting.

The books for transferring stock will close on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, and remain closed until Jan. 10, 1896.

DAVID McSHANE, President.
C. E. STUBBS, Secretary.

Partnership Notice.

On and after this date the business of the Crescent Real Estate and Loan agency, No. 5 Pike's Peak avenue, will be conducted by the undersigned under the firm name and style of Bennett & Chaplin, Laurence L. Chaplin having become a partner therein.

CHAS. P. BENNETT,
LAURENCE L. CHAPLIN.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Dec. 2, 1895.

They are just the Idea

For winter wear; there's good health and comfort in dry, warm feet. Fortify yourself against colds, grippe, pneumonia by purchasing a pair of our cork sole shoes. You couldn't invest $4 or $5 to better advantage. Its like drawing 20 per cent. dividends to be always well, and wearing our cork sole shoes will give you a mortgage on good health.

Opp. Post Office. VORHES BROS.

China Jim's

Holiday Goods are as follows:

Fine China Tea Cups and Saucers and After Dinner Coffee Cups. Cloisonne, Satsuma, etc. Wash Silk and Canton Crepe Dress Patterns. Ladies' Embroidered Silk Robes and Jackets. Gentlemen's Reading and Smoking Jackets. Embroidered large Silk and Crepe Shawls. Fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs. Teak-wood Furniture of all kinds. Fine Screens, Toys, etc.

21 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

Opening Announcement.

The Consolidated Stationery Co.

WILL OPEN THEIR BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Christmas Cards, Calendars and Christmas Novelties

MONDAY MORNING.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

CLAUDE SACHS, Mining Editor
Rec. Sec'y Colo. Springs Exchange.

MINES, STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS.

SILVER.................67⅜
LEAD......................3.15

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 3.—The market opened in rather a dull fashion this morning and though it picked up a little towards the close it was not up to what it has been during the past week or on Monday. The listed stocks had a very fair proportion of the trading, the total not being very far off [illegible] shares. The heavy seller of the call was Croesus, which was in big demand at [illegible] and sold to the extent of [illegible] shares at that figure [illegible] it would go higher than that [illegible] settled down to [illegible] that figure at [illegible]. Isabellas were [illegible] but were not bringing the good price of the previous day. The [illegible] at [illegible] but was being offered at [illegible] less than that towards the close. The stamped stock sold at from 45 to [illegible]. Bob Lee was another [illegible] stock [illegible] and [illegible] being the price [illegible] of it going at the [illegible]. Consolidated was very [illegible] after starting at [illegible] was going at [illegible] before the end of the [illegible]. Specimen and [illegible] were among the [illegible] stocks that held their own. [illegible] sold at [illegible] and [illegible] bid for Work.

Second Call.

Business took a [illegible] tone at the second call [illegible] many stocks on the list [illegible] prices in comparison with the few days previous. The [illegible] higher [illegible] made the cheaper ones [illegible] more prominent. The heaviest trading was in this class of stocks and, as so often the case, the activity was accompanied with strength. Croesus was very prominent in this respect and was also a lively seller at [illegible]. Bob Lee was also well to the front, being traded in to the extent of 5000 shares. The prices [illegible] ranged from [illegible] to 3, the bulk of the transactions being consummated at the higher figure, with nearly as much bid for more at the close. The heaviest seller of the call was Favorite, which was credited with a total of [illegible] shares. It was in good demand at 13½, though a block of 20,000 shares went at a cent less than that. Golden Fleece was called for the first time, and opened up in good shape with $1.15 actively bid for it. It was very firmly held at $1.20, and with apparently very little of the stock about at that figure. Anaconda was fairly lively, with nearly 500 shares sold at prices ranging from 69½ to 69. Consolidated and Union were both moving, but remained down in price. The total sales in the listed stocks for the day amounted to [illegible] shares.

	Bid	Asked	Sales.
Alamo	9¼	9¾	2000
Anaconda	69½	69	5500
Argentum Juniata	11	16	..
Bob Lee	2¾	3	25000
C. C. G. Exploration	16½	22	
C. C. Consolidated	21¾	22¼	1000
C. O. D.	5	..	..
Creede and C. C.	7½	8¼	200
Croesus	2¼	2½	44000
Favorite	13¼	13	27000
Franklin	2¾	..	500
Fanny Rawlings	17½	18	2000
Good Hope	...	2½	2000
Gold and Globe	23¾	25¾	..
Golden Fleece	1 15	1 20	..
Ida May	..	25	..
Isabella	42	43	1700
Isabella (stamped)	44	45	4000
Mt. Rosa	18½	19	2400
Mollie Gibson	23	31	....
Matoa	21½	23	3000
Rubicon	24½	25½	
Pharmacist	14½	14¼	500
Portland	1 90	1 95	200
Rebecca	....	..	
Specimen	16	16¼	1500
Summit	21	22	1000
Union	20	20¼	7500
Work	16½	17¼	4000

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Argentum, [illegible] at 70, A. J. [illegible] at 45; Alamo, 2000 at 9¼; Bob Lee [illegible] at 2 and 10,000 at 2¾; Creede and Cripple Creek, 200 at 7¾; Consolidated [illegible] at 22½, 500 at 22, [illegible] at 21¾, [illegible] at 21¾ and 2000 at 21½; Croesus [illegible] at 2¼; Favorite 1000 at 12½; Franklin [illegible] at 3 and 500 at 2¾; Fanny R. [illegible] 500 at 18½ and [illegible] at 18; Good Hope [illegible] at 2½; Isabella [illegible] at [illegible], [illegible] 400 at 49¼ and 100 at 49¼; Stamped I. 1000 at 45½ and [illegible] at 47; M. Rosa [illegible] at 18 and 1000 at 18½; Mollie G. [illegible] 30; Matoa, [illegible] at 22; [illegible] $1.95½ and [illegible] at $1.96; Specimen [illegible] 16½ and 500 at 17½; Union [illegible].

For the second call they were: Alamo, 1000 at 9½; A[illegible] 69½; Consolidated [illegible] 500 at 21½ and [illegible] 21; Favorite [illegible] 12½ and 20,000 at 13½; Bob Lee, [illegible] at 2, 1000 at 2¾ and 2500 at [illegible]; Fanny R., 2000 at 18 and 1000 at 17½; Croesus, [illegible] 2½; Good Hope [illegible]; Gold and Globe, 1000 at [illegible]; Mt. Rosa, 1000 at 18½ and 1000 at [illegible]; Matoa, 1000 at 22 [illegible]; Pharmacist [illegible]; Portland, 100 at $1.95 and 100 at $1.95; Specimen, 500 at 16½; Summit [illegible]; Union, 300 at 20¼ and 2000 at 20; Work, 2500 at 16, 1000 at 15½ and [illegible] at 17½.

Unlisted Stocks.

Aola, 600 at 4½.
Broken Hill, 7000 at 1½.
Bankers, 2000 at 2[illegible], 1000 at 2[illegible], [illegible] at 20½, 3000 at 20¾, 2000 at 20[illegible] and 2000 at [illegible].
Ben Hur, 1000 at 1[illegible], 1000 at 12[illegible], 2000 at 12½ and 500 at 12¼.
Colfax, 300 at [illegible].
Anchoria Leland, 250 at $2[illegible] and [illegible] at $2.25.
Des Moines, 1000 at 8.
Buckhorn, 1500 at 6[illegible] and 1000 at 7[illegible].
Enterprise, 2500 at 2[illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible].
Grotto, 2500 at 2 and [illegible].
Calumet, 5000 at 2[illegible], 7500 at 2[illegible], [illegible] at 3.
Columbine, 1000 at 5[illegible], 2000 at [illegible] and 500 at 5[illegible].
Colorado City and Manitou, [illegible] at 7[illegible] and 1000 at 7¾.
[illegible] 10¼.
Eureka, 1000 at 2.
Eclipse, 5500 at 1[illegible] and 1500 at 1[illegible].
Mountain Queen, [illegible].
Garfield Grouse, [illegible] and 1000 at 6¼.
Chimborazo, 2000 at 2[illegible].
Gold King, 200 at [illegible].
Gold Standard, 2000 at 12[illegible], [illegible] 12½.
Golden Age, 2000 at 4¼, [illegible] 10,000 at 4¾.

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Henrietta, 500 at 7¾.
Golden Eagle, 1000 at 2 and 1333 at 2¼.
Jefferson, 500 at 14.
Oro Grande, 500 at $4.50 per 100.
Ophir, 400 at 5.
Potsdam, 500 at $4.50 per 100.
Pappoose, 12,000 at 6¾ and 600 at 6¾.
[illegible], [illegible] and 500 at 7.
Republic, 500 at 4¾.
Pinafore, 100 at [illegible] and 300 at 7¾.
Stevens [illegible], 1200 at 8¾, 1000 at 8¾ and 1200 at 3.
Silver State, 2000 at 2½.
Virginia M[illegible], 2000 at 2½ and 1000 at 2¾.
Wheel of Fortune, 500 at 1.
Freestone, 500 at 1½.
Jack Pot, 500 at 13½.
Moon Gold, 200 at 13.
Maid of Erin, 500 at 3½.
Pike's Peak, 1500 at 1.
Orphan Bell, 500 at 14¾.
Gaul, 2000 at $6 per 100.
Total sales for the day, 312,182 shares.

THE DENVER PIT.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Dec. 3.—Business was of a more active description this morning and many orders that were left over from yesterday on account of the pandemonium in the pit, when the Colorado Springs brokers arrived, were filled. There were many active stocks on the list, among which Reno and Garfield Grouse were the most prominent. Both had over 6000 sales, the first named going at better than 7, and the other at from 6 to 6½. Agate was a lively trader with nearly 6000 shares to its credit, but it continues weakish in price and is selling at 1½. Colorado City and Manitou was again well to the front both in [illegible] of strength and activity. It sold as high as [illegible] several thousand shares brought a better price even than that. A good many of the higher priced stocks, including Union, Isabella, Union Leasing and Anaconda showed signs of a slight decline and in a general way the market was firm without being strong. The total sales for the day amounted to 148,[illegible] shares, of which 79,075 were credited to the listed stocks.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Alamo	10¼	10½	3700
Amity	3	5	
Anaconda	..	..	1000
Aola	4½	4½	6100
Argentum Juniata	45	..	..
Addie C	1½	1¾	1000
Agate	1½	1½	5800
Bangkok	8	8¼	500
Big Six	..	..	..
Boston and Idaho	16	16	..
Bob Lee	2¾	2¾	2000
Bankers	20½	21	4500
C. K. & N.	1½	1½	1700
C. C. Consolidated	22	23	5000
Cannon Ball	7½	7¾	5000
Creede and C. C.	8	8¼	2000
Colorado City and M.	8¼	8½	4000
Defender	1½	1¾	3000
Eclipse	1½	2	3000
Eureka	1¾	1¾	3000
Forepaugh	..	..	..
Franklin	2¾	3	..
Gold Standard	12½	13	2000
Goldstone	2¾	2¾	1000
Gold and Globe	24	24	..
Garfield Grouse	6¼	6¾	6600
Henrietta	1½	1¾	3400
Isabella	41	41½	1100
Stamped Isabella	43	..	..
Jack Pot	12	13	1000
Justice	6¾	7	1000
Keystone	19	20	..
Ladessa	2	2¼	1200
Mollie Gibson	30	..	.....
Mt. Rosa	18	23	.....
Mineral Rock	..	..	..
New Zealand	11¾	12½	500
Nugget	15	17	..
Peoples	7	10	1500
Pharmacist	13½	14½	500
Portland	1 91	2 00	..
Reno	7¼	7½	6000
Star of the West	2¾	2¾	2000
Santa Fe	11½	13¼	6000
Smuggler	..	..	..
Sacremento	6¾	6½	1000
Tenderfoot	..	..	..
Union	..	23	
Union Leasing	23½	25	
Virginia M	..	2¾	
Work	1½	2½	
Wheel of Fortune	1	..	1000

Cripple Creek Assessment

And patent work done. For particulars, address McNEILL & KING, P. O. Box 7[illegible], Cripple Creek.

Current News.

The [illegible] of Trade [illegible] meeting at Delany & Delany's office tonight.

The Chartwell Gold Mining company was listed yesterday on the Board of Trade and [illegible] called for the first time.

The Board of Trade is about to revise the [illegible] and [illegible] all the various companies asking for [illegible] as to their condition.

The [illegible] of the [illegible] among the most [illegible] camp [illegible] with [illegible] of 20 tons of the ore [illegible] to the Victor [illegible] part of the [illegible].

On the [illegible] Moon [illegible] the quantity and quality of the [illegible] a [illegible] bottom of the shaft [illegible].

[illegible]

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The [illegible] will [illegible] about the middle of next week when shipments of ore will be resumed. The property is looking better than ever and when the new plant of machinery is in successful operation the Kathleen will add materially to the output from Terlerfoot.

The Seven Hills Mining company was organized last week. The capital stock is $[illegible], par value $1 per share. The officers for the ensuing year are H. W. Hallett, president; C. R. Young, vice-president; E. H. McDermott, secretary; J. C. Lang, treasurer, and J. P. Gal, superintendent. Directors: Herbert Young, J. L. Hallet, H. L. Thomas, [illegible] Willard, J. M. Abbott. The principal office and postoffice address is Cripple Creek. The claims of the company are ten in number, and are situated in the richest sections of the district. They are the Hiawatha and Wine Twist on Gold Hill, the Albright on Beacon hill, the Dynamo on Raven hill, the S[illegible] and Athens on Guyot hill, the Head Consul and Defender on Magnet hill, the Havilah on Copper mountain and the L[illegible] on Mount Hallett.

A good strike has been made in the White, MacNeill and Jackson lease on the Last Dollar, within the past few days. In the north drift in the 20-foot level a chute of high grade six inches wide was entered and the average assay shows a value of $[illegible] per ton. The daily output of their lease is [illegible] tons of which [illegible] is [illegible] ore that averages about three ounces and the balance averages fully $25. There are 136 miners employed and the lessees are making big money.

Golden Fleece was called for the first time at the second call of the Exchange yesterday. It has just been listed, and bids fair to be one of the most popular high-priced stocks. There were no transactions in it, though $1.15 was actively bid for it, but this is probably thought to be too low a figure for a stock upon which a regular 2 cent dividend is received every month.

Word comes from Gillett, through James Parfit, the superintendent of the Lincoln and Henrietta group, that a very promising vein has just been opened on the Midland lode belonging to the Henrietta company. This company has been doing extensive work under the management of F. J. Isham and James Parfit, superintendent. The future of this part of the camp looks very promising. Shipments from the Lincoln will be [illegible] it is said, this month.

The Maria A. Mine.

There were recorded yesterday [illegible] transferring the Maria A. mine from Henry M. Blakmer, Warren Weaver and William Armstrong to Verner Z. Reed. Mr. Reed purchased the property for a syndicate that is now being formed, that will be known as the Maria A. Gold Mining company, and which will number among its officers and stockholders John Harman, J. R. McKinne and F. G. Peck of the Portland company, W. S. Jackson, Asa T. Jones, Sylvester Johnson, Verner Z. Reed, Henry M. Blackmer and others. It is the intention of this company to also acquire other good properties.

The Maria A. is located on Raven hill, is a patented property, and it will be fully developed in a systematic and scientific way. The new company bids fair to become one of the strong companies of the camp, as it numbers among its stockholders some of the best mining men and strongest financiers in the community.

St. Louis & Cripple Creek Tunnel Co.

A meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and Cripple Creek Mining and Tunnel company was held in this city yesterday afternoon. The following stockholders were elected directors: H. H. Steele, Mayor of Cripple Creek, T. M. Howell of The Times, Cripple Creek, C. H. White of the El Paso County bank, J. S. Thompson, a banker of Lyon [illegible], Frank G. Peck, C. W. Kurie and T. A. Sloane of this city. The officers selected are the following: President, Frank G. Peck; vice-president, C. W. Kurie; treasurer, C. H. White; secretary, T. A. [illegible]

Stone. The reports of the officers showed the affairs of the company to be in excellent condition with no debt and quite an amount of treasury stock unsold. The tunnel of the company on Mineral hill is in over 40 feet, the work of extension is going steadily ahead, several veins of ore having been cut already.

Cripple Creek Assessment

And patent work done. For particulars, address McNEILL & KING, P. O. Box 70[illegible], Cripple Creek.

FAST TRAIN TO CALIFORNIA.
The Santa Fe have it. Leave Colorado Springs 6.42 p. m., arrive at Los Angeles 6.[illegible] p. m. the second day. Time: forty-seven hours and a half. New equipment, chair cars and dining car, Pullman Palace cars; and on each Thursday a new Pullman Compartment car, containing two drawing rooms and seven state rooms. Train vestibuled throughout and lighted by gas.

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REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
D. H. Moffat, president First National Bank, Denver; H. H. & L. H. Tompkins, Denver, Leadville, Aspen, Creede and Cripple Creek; Philo Smelting and Refining Co., Denver.

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References upon application. Cipher Telegraphic Code mailed free upon request.

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Reported by.................B. F. HAZLEHURST

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Nov. [illegible]—The market opened up very quietly and there were but few brokers present to start the miscellaneous list, but in a short time things brightened up and a fair amount of trading was done though the general condition of stocks was a little off and the tone lacked strength. Anaconda was bid for at 65½ but no offerings were made. Bankers sold at 1[illegible]. Buckhorn was very lively and the sales at one time were freely made at [illegible], but it dropped to 6¾. Bob Lee sold steadily at 2¾. Consolidated was weak and without sales. C. C. and M. was in demand at 7¾. Creede and Cripple Creek had one sale, 1000 at 7⅛. Copper Mountain sold steadily at 2⅞. Des Moines started selling at 7⅞, then fell to 7½ but recovered and sold again at 7⅞. Fanny Rawlings sold right along at 18⅛. Franklin started in at 2¾ and gained an eighth. Goldstone sold at 2⅛. Golden Age was stronger, selling at 4¾. Isabella was in good shape selling from 50¼ to 50. Jack Pot sold up to 13¾ but fell to 13½. Jefferson was steady at 14. Ladessa began selling at 2, it was taken up readily and advanced to 2⅛. Magna Charta started in at 3¼, but closed at 3⅛. Ophir began selling at 10¼ and closed at 10⅛. A sale of 1000 Pharmacist was made at 15. Pappoose had a fair demand and sold at 6 and 6¼. Proposition was active. It began selling at $8 and closed at $8.25. Sacremento sold from 8¾ down to 8⅝. Temomj was on the bull side of the market, beginning at 17¾, it was rapidly pushed up to 16½. Union sold from 30 down to 29½. The sales for the call were 535,975.

Second Call.

The market was slumpy, and it seemed hard to arouse the brokers to any animation, as their dealings were but few and not possessed of much interest, being confined principally to the lower-priced stocks. Alamo was sold at 10. Buckhorn at 6¾, and Bob Lee at 2¾. Bankers sold at 20¾ and 20⅞. Colorado City and Manitou drew out some interest and sales were made at 7⅞ and 8. Consolidated was off, selling at 22 with a tendency to let it go freely at that rate. Defender opened at $15 but quickly fell to $11.75 per 1000. Franklin was steady at 2⅞. Gold Hill sold at 8⅛ and 8¼. Golden Age took a little run to the front and pushed up from 4⅜ to 4¾. Garfield-Grouse sold at 6⅝. Jack Pot sold at 13¾, closing at 13⅞. Isabella sold at 49½. Henrietta was steady at 1⅝. Proposition sold largely at $8.50 and worked up to $9 per 1000, but finally fell off to $8.75. Ontario began selling at 11¼ but fell to 11. Pappoose went off at 6⅛. Temomj was steady at 16½. St. Louis and C. C. Tunnel opened at 4⅞ and closed at 4¾. Summit was bought and sold at 26. Sacremento was quite in demand at 8⅞. Virginia M. sold at 3⅝. Golden Eagle was in better shape, selling at 3 and 2⅞. Eureka went off at 2. Jefferson at 13¾ and Gold and Globe at 25. Copper Mtn. brought 2⅞. Mt. Rosa scored a sale at 19, while Mutual brought 5⅞. The total sales for the day amounted to 561,375 shares.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	....	....	9000
Anaconda	65	70	......
Aola	4½	4⅞	8000
Archoria Leland	2.40	2.45	250
Argentum Juniata	....	....	......
Bankers	20⅝	20¾	12000
Ben Hur	12¼	12⅞	16000
Bob Lee	2¾	2⅞	3000
Blue Bell	10	10½	3250
Buckhorn	6⅞	7	37000
Champagne	1	1¼	3000
Consolidated	22	22¾	1000
Creede & Crip. Creek	7	8	1000
Colo. City & Manitou	7⅞	8	81500
Copper Mountain	2¾	2⅞	21000
Columbine	5¾	7	2700
C. K. & N.	1⅞	2	3000
Defender	1¾	1½	23000
Des Moines	7¾	7⅞	2410
Enterprise	19	22	200
Eureka	1⅞	2	9000
Favorite	12	....	......
Franklin	2⅞	3	21000
Fanny Rawlings	18	18¼	[illegible]
Garfield-Grouse	6¼	6½	1000
Gold and Globe	....	25½	5500
Gould	17	17½	......
Gold King	60	67½	......
Golden Eagle	2⅞	3	7000
Gold Standard	12	13½	1000
Goldstone	2⅛	2¼	16375
Golden Age	4¾	4⅞	17500
Granite Hill	2¼	2½	6000
Henrietta	1½	1⅝	11000
Isabella	49½	49⅞	8900
Stamped Isabella	47½	50	......
Jack Pot	13½	13¾	6000
Jefferson	13⅞	14¼	8000
Keystone	10	10½	......
Ladessa	2¼	2½	40000
Mollie Gibson	40	41	......
Mutual	5⅞	5¾	3000
Maggie Reeves	....	1	7000
Mt. Rosa	18½	20	1000
Magna Charta	3⅛	3¼	5000
Nugget	....	....	......
Orphan Bell	13	13⅞	......
Ophir	10⅛	10⅜	......
Ontario	1	1⅛	2000
Pharmacist	14	15¾	2500
Princess Eulalia	....	1⅛	1000
Portland	....	3.02	......
Papoose	6	6¼	27000
Proposition	065	.067	72000
Reno	7¼	7½	......
Red Bird	2½	3	2000
Silver State	2¼	2½	3000
Sacremento	....	8⅞	17500
Santa Fe	1⅜	....	6000
Summit	....	26	3000
Security	000	1	......
St. Louis & C. C.	....	4¾	4000
Star of the West	2	2¼	......
Temomj	16	16½	17000
T. P. T.	8¾	....	12000
Union	29	29⅞	3500
Union Leasing	....	33	......
Virginia M.	3½	3⅜	7500
Work	....	....	......
Wheel of Fortune	000	1	......

The following were the sales of miscellaneous stocks:
American Con., 6500 at 3¼.
Archers, 6000 at 5¼.
Broken Hill, 4000 at 1¾.
Chimborazo, 45,000 at 2.
Croesus, 1000 at 3½.
Ernestine, 11,000 at $11 per 1000.
Golden Dale, 5000 at $5 per 1000.
Golden Treasure, 8000 at $7 per 1000.
Grotto, 42,000 at 2¾.
Humboldt, 1000 at 5¼.
Hazel C., 10,000 at $6.50 per 1000.
Ivanhoe, 4000 at 7¼.
Lottie Gibson, 1000 at 2½.

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Fossum, 1000 at $140 per 1000.
Squaw Mtn. Tunnel, 2000 at 9.
Safety, 11,000 at 3½.
[illegible], 200 at [illegible].
Colfax, 300 at 6.

Cripple Creek Assessment

And patent work done—For particulars, address McNEILL & KING, P. O. Box 701, Cripple Creek.

Buy Columbine Gold, Sacremento and Columbine Tunnel of Cripple Creek. The Woods Investment Co., No. 30 N. Tejon street.

Treatment For Lightning Stroke.

Place the subject on his back, head down and bent backward, arms folded over the head, and under no conditions raise the head from the ground or floor. Place beneath the chest a hard roll of clothing, with the shoulders declining slightly over it. Open the mouth, pull the tongue forward and wipe out saliva, loosen the clothing from neck to waist, but do not leave the part exposed, as it is essential to keep the body warm. Kneel astride the subject's hips, with your hands well opened upon his chest, thumbs pointing toward each other and resting on the lower end of the breast bone, little fingers upon the margin of the ribs and the other fingers dipping into the spaces between the ribs. Place your elbows firmly against your hips, and using your knees as a pivot press upward and inward toward the heart and lungs, throwing your weight slowly forward two or three seconds, until your face almost touches that of your patient, ending with a sharp push which helps to jerk you back to your first position. At the same time relax the pressure of your hands, so that the ribs, springing back to their original position, will cause the air to rush into the subject's lungs. Pause for two or three seconds and then repeat these motions at the rate of about ten a minute, until your patient breathes naturally or until satisfied that life is extinct. If there is no response to your efforts persistently maintained for a full hour, you may assume that life is gone.—New York Press.

The Cat Was Disgusted.

An interesting experiment in the rearing of animals is recorded by a German journal. A country gentleman, having captured a young hare a few days old, conceived the idea of giving it as foster mother a cat which had just had a litter of kittens. The cat showed no objection to this curious addition to her family, and the herbivorous nursling seemed to take very well to the regime to which it was so unexpectedly subjected. The hare throve and grew, and the cat soon thought it time to begin the education of her foster child. For the catching of mice, however, the hare showed not the slightest disposition, and at each fault committed the adoptive mother administered vigorous correction with her paws. This produced but little improvement, and the relations between the two animals were becoming somewhat strained when one day they were placed together on the lawn in front of the house. The hare at once proceeded to nibble at the vegetation with remarkable avidity, to the evident astonishment and indignation of the cat, who could make nothing of such conduct. Finally, perceiving that she had nourished anything but a kitten, the disappointed nurse withdrew with an expression of unmistakable disdain.—Westminster Gazette.

Total Depravity.

Wickwire—That kid across the street must be a perfect fiend.

Mrs. Wickwire—Why, he seems to be one of the nicest little boys I ever saw.

"No use to tell me what he seems to be. I actually saw his own grandmother giving him a licking the other day."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Streak of Luck.

Mrs. Portly Pompous—Oh, Bridget, you have broken that magnificent Japanese vase.

Bridget—Sure, mum, isn't it lucky that there was nothing in it?—Texas Siftings.

M. K[illegible],

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Mines and Mining Stocks.

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Banker and Broker.

Member the Colorado Springs and Denver Mining Exchange.

Telephones 204 and 231.

Room 49, Bank Blk.

STOCKS BOUGHT ON MARGIN

Consolidated Mining Stock Exchange.

Colorado Springs, Dec 3.—A very good morning's business was transacted at the first call of the Consolidated. The total sales amounted very close to 300,000 shares, which was very fairly divided between the listed and unlisted stocks. One of the most prominent traders of the call was Ladessa, which had a total of 26,000 shares to its credit, all of which changed hands at better than 2. The heaviest trader of the call was Oxford, with a total of 62,000 shares, all of which went at $5 per 1000. It was a new stock to the floor, but by the way it started out it looks as though it might be a favorite. Colorado City and Manitou and Golden Eagle were both lively traders. The first named sold to the extent of 14,000 shares and approached very close to 8. The Golden Eagle sales were made at 2⅞ and 3, and the lower figure was actively bid for it at the close of the call. Gold Standard was another good seller with 7000 sales from 12¾ to 13, and Grotto, for which there has been considerable demand of late, was credited with an even 20,000 sales at 2⅝. Bob Lee was strong at 2¾ and 2⅞, and the same can be said of Aola at 4¾.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Alamo	9½	11½	......
Anaconda	69½	70	......
Aola	4¾	4⅞	2000
Anchoria Leland	2.60	....	......
Argentum Juniata	11	16	......
Bangkok	....	9	......
Bob Lee	2¾	7⅛	4000
Bankers	20	21¼	......
Ben Hur	12⅜	12¾	......
Buckhorn	7⅛	7⅜	2000
Blue Bell	9¾	....	......
Cripple Creek Con.	23¾	24	2500
Creede and C. C.	8	8¼	1500
Copper Mountain	2¾	2⅞	6000
Columbine	6	6½	3000
C. C. and M.	7⅞	8	14000
C. K. & N.	1⅞	2	......
Defender	1⅜	1½	......
Des Moines	7⅞	8	......
Enterprise	21½	22	......
Fanny Rawlings	....	20½	......
Franklin	2¾	3	......
Gold King	....	....	......
Golden Eagle	2⅞	3⅛	7000
Gold and Globe	23	....	......
Gould	16	20	......
Goldstone	2	2⅛	5000
Golden Age	....	5	......
Granite Hill	....	....	......
Gold Standard	12¾	12½	7000
Garfield Grouse	6	6⅞	......
Henrietta	1⅜	1½	1000
Isabella	50¼	50½	......
Jack Pot	13⅝	14¼	......
Jefferson	14¼	14¾	......
Keystone	10½	11	2500
Ladessa	2¼	2¼	26000
Maggie Reeves	050	[illegible]	4000
Magna Charta	3¼	3¾	2000
Mollie Gibson	40	41½	......
Mt. Rosa	17	20	......
Mutual	8½	9¾	......
Matoa	21	28	......
Monarch	8¾	9	15000
Nugget	....	16	......
Orphan Bell	14	15	......
Ophir	10	11	......
Ontario	1	....	......
Pappoose	6⅛	6¼	6000
Pharmacist	14⅞	16	......
Portland	1.95	2.02	......
Sacremento	8¾	9	......
Santa Fe	1¼	....	......
Summit	....	....	......
Star of the West	2¼	2½	......
Silver State	2½	3	......
Temomj	15¼	16½	......
Union	29	....	......
Union Leasing	25	35	......
Virginia M.	3¼	3¾	......
Work	....	20	......

The following sales were also made:
Nipple Mountain, 5000 at $8 per 1000.
Park View, 1000 at 1⅛.
Broken Hill, 3000 at 2.
Geneva, 11,000 at $10.50 per 1000.
Isadore, 3000 at $6.50 per 1000.
Iron Mask, 5000 at 1.
Proposition, 5000 at $8 per 1000.
Security, 4000 at 1.
Oxford, 62,000 at $5 per 1000.
Nonpareil, 20,000 at $4 per 1000.
Grotto, 20,000 at 2⅝.

Cripple Creek Assessment

And patent work done. For particulars, address McNEILL & KING, P. O. Box 701, Cripple Creek.

A SUCCESS.

The management of the popular Gulf railway wish to thank the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have extended their new train, the Pike's Peak Express, which has been run for their especial accommodation for the past few months, and to announce that it has proven so satisfactory that the train is a permanent fixture, and will remain on all winter. Leaving for Denver at 8:10 a. m. and returning at 6:30 p. m., giving nearly a whole day in Denver for business.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies are wholesome.

EDITORIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Some people boast in order to convince themselves that they are all right.—Galveston News.

A great curiosity would be a man who kept his mouth shut and lived to regret it.—Atchison Globe.

Don't be too stingy to pay your fellow men a few compliments occasionally, if you can't pay anything else.—Philadelphia Record.

One of the strangest things of life is that so many things seem funny that aren't funny and so many more are funny that don't seem funny.—Albany Argus.

The country boy who would rather stay at home and turn the grindstone than go out hunting woodchucks may get to be a rich man, but he will be a man the world will have to look out for when he grows up.—Somerville Journal.

EASY SAYINGS.

Let self be but a paint brush; life will paint the picture.

He is only my friend who can share the same horizon with me.

The great Weigher may well have other measures than my pint.

When almost everybody is clever, the dull will come to his own.

It's a great pity to see so many people without any children to educate them.

W. C. FINDLEY. W. T. FINDLEY.

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MISS JULIA PHELPS,
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The World's Greatest Whistling Soloist.

MISS CORNELIA MAY,
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MAC NEILL & KING,

We make the following rates for mining work: Discovery shafts, 11 feet in wash, $30.00. 11 feet in wash, timbered, $40.00. Trenching 3 feet wide and 6 feet deep, $2.25 per liner foot. Special contracts made for annual ASSESSMENT and PATENT work.

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Member of Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.
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And get some valuable information concerning Cripple Creek Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

THE GAZETTE HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION IN COLORADO SPRINGS THAN ALL OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPERS COMBINED.

UNION LABEL

One announcement of any entertainment to which an admission fee is charged will be made in this column free. Any further announcements will be charged for at advertising rates.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado College Weather Bureau. Observations recorded in local time:

Dec. 2, 6 p. m., to Dec. 3, 6 p. m.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	10
Temperature at 12 m.	33
Temperature at 6 p. m.	21
Maximum temperature	36
Minimum temperature	5
Mean temperature	22
Max. barometric pressure, inches	24.15
Min. barometric pressure, inches	24.12
Mean velocity of wind, per hour	7
Max. velocity of wind, per hour	8
Relative humidity at 6 a. m.	100
Relative humidity at 12 m.	55
Relative humidity at 6 p. m.	57
Mean relative humidity	71
Mean dew point	14
Precipitation in inches	0

Weather Indications.

Washington, Dec. 3.—For Wednesday—Fair; northerly winds.

Train No. 7 on the Colorado Midland has changed time.

Mr. H. S. Cable returned yesterday from his trip to the East.

The Woman's Alliance of All Souls church will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Reed Hose company will have its annual election of officers next Friday evening.

Mr. W. F. Behrens of Cincinnati, who has been the guest of Mr. Justice Woodworth, left last evening for home.

Chief Batey has a number of new fire alarm cards, showing the location of the boxes. They may be had by applying to him.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at their rooms this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It will be a business meeting, and reception of new members.

The party to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Preston on Thursday night has been postponed owing to the illness of Mr. Preston.

In the County Court yesterday Sarah J. Graham was granted a divorce from Robert B. Graham on the grounds of desertion and cruelty.

A suit entitled Williamson vs. Jones was on trial yesterday in the County Court. It is a suit over commissions for a real estate sale at Ivywild.

There is to be a game of football Saturday between the Manitou club and the second High school team of this city. No admission is to be charged.

A couple of the city hall men got into a discussion of the merits of their horses yesterday and at last went up town and had a race. Honors are even.

Eldorado Council No. 1114, Royal Arcanum, will hold a meeting at I. O. O. F. hall this evening at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

Messrs. S. W. Jackson of Pueblo and L. F. Kimball of Denver, prominent Rock Island men, were in the city yesterday and were heavy traders on the stock exchanges.

There was no court in the second division yesterday owing to the fact that Judge Lunt is busy going through the evidence in the O'Harle vs. Doyle case, which involves a big interest in the Portland.

The Manitou High School Glee club has arranged to give a concert on the evening of the 10th at the First Congregational church of that city. A nice programme is being arranged, and quite a number are expected to attend from this city.

Fitz-Mike, the well-known newspaper writer, was in the city Monday en route to Cripple Creek, where he is to represent The Evening Post of Denver. Fitz has had many years' experience in mining, along with his other accomplishments.

Next May is to be held a big gathering of the Baptists of the country at Portland, Oreg. It is an anniversary gathering to celebrate the work done in that section. A large party will go from the East, numbering thousands. Mr. Buckman has written to the managers and hopes to get this city included in the itinerary. Large meetings are to be held at the principal cities en route.

In the suit of H. A. Tabor vs. J. T. Reed over a big block of the Free Coinage stock Judge Harris decided that Mr. Tabor should have until to-day to place in the El Paso bank the sum of $8,563.33, to complete his payments in the deal. If it is not there at that time the motion for the dissolution of the injunction will again be taken up.

Grebe & Taggart, the drug firm formerly located at Seventeenth and Curtis streets, Denver, are now ready for business in this city. They have taken No. 136 North Tejon street and propose to conduct a temperance drug store. They have not taken out a liquor license. Yesterday they held their formal opening and had a large number of callers. Soda water was served free to all callers from their new fountain, and the ladies were given handsome [illegible] for their pains.

At the First Presbyterian church this evening a grand rally of the members and adherents will be held when the reports will be made on the week of self denial, which occurred the week preceding Thanksgiving. This will be preceded by a short musical programme in which Mrs. Welles, Mr. Gunnell, Mr. Stote and others will have part. The meeting will be held in the main auditorium and every one is invited.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Craigue's Every-Day Prices:

I have concluded until further notice to continue to sell:

19 lbs granulated sugar	$1 00
Farmers' Pride Flour, per 100 lbs	1 90
Bonanza Patent Flour, per 100 lbs	1 85
Rex Medium Hams, per lb	.11
Rex Breakfast Bacon, per lb	.10½
27 bars White Russian Soap	1 00
27 bars Mascot Soap	1 00
28 bars Denver Best Soap	1 00
7 lbs. Choice Navy Beans	.25
4 lbs. Best Rice	.25
Duffie's New York Sweet Cider	.30
Choice Boiled Cider, per gallon	.85
Baker's Chocolate, per lb	.37½
Craigue's Combination Mocha and Java Coffee, per lb	.25
3 2-lb. packages Self-rising Buckwheat Flour	.25
3 2-lb. packages Buckwheat Flour	.25
1 gal. can Pure Maple Syrup	1 15
½ gal. can Pure Maple Syrup	.60
1 qt. can Pure Maple Syrup	.35
4 lbs. Choice Prunes	.25
Small Prunes, 5 cents per lb., or 25 lbs.	1 00
Mustard, per bottle, 5 cents, and	.10
Choice Mincemeat, per lb.	.10
3 packages Mincemeat	.25
4 cans Domestic Sardines	.25
3 cans Mustard Sardines	.25
3 cans Choice Sweet Corn	.20
3 cans Choice Eureka Tomatoes	.25
Choice Unpitted Dried Cherries, per lb.	.05
10 lbs. Choice Sweet Potatoes	.25

Have just received a car of new packed California Table Fruit, which we offer.

Alvarado Brand, quality good, per can	.12½

Except blackberries, cherries and gooseberries.

15 lbs. Choice Onions	.25
Extra Choice Honey, full weight, per lb.	.15
Tea Siftings, per lb.	.15
Choice Uncolored Japan Tea, per lb.	.35
Choice 3 Crown Loose Raisins, per lb.	.05
4 Large Packages Toilet Paper	.25
10 lbs. Rolled Oats	.27
California Lemons, per doz.	.35
Choice White Dried Figs, per lb.	.11
3 Large Salt Herrings	.10
1 Small Mackerel	.05
1 Large Extra Nice Mackerel	.15
Genuine Pork Sausages, per lb.	.12½
Mixed Nuts, all new, per lb.	.17
Soft Shell English Walnuts, per lb.	.15

My stock is larger than ever, and consists of every known article in my line, both foreign and domestic. If you wish to save money, come and buy of me. My trade is so large and extensive, you will get no stale goods, but always fresh and palatable. A. D. CRAIGUE.

Merchants' lunch, Thursday, Dec. 5, from 12 to 2 p. m., at Weber hall, by the ladies of Grace Church. Tickets only 25 cents.

The holiday rush with the tailor will soon start. You will get better work by ordering your suit and overcoat now of H. S. ADLER & CO. 16 South Tejon Street.

Largest and best assortment of silver novelties and jewelry can be found at H. W. Wyman's, No. 5 El Paso Bank building.

Ladies, do not take cold in having your hair shampooed, but go to Miss Riche's Toilet parlors, at 101 East Bijou, where you will find the only hot-air hair dryer in the city.

Every friend of the High School should buy a course ticket to the Star Entertainment course. The first entertainment will be given in the auditorium, Thursday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

Imported Malaga grapes, extra fancy, 25c per pound. Shimp's fruit house, 13 South Tejon.

Received—Rare novelties for Xmas presents. Native jewelry in plush cases, sterling silver trinkets, opera glasses, Mexican linen drawn work, etc. Also all kinds of novelties in fur rugs, such as tigers, leopards, polar bears, white foxes, coyotes. All my own mounting. Colorado Fur Store, opposite Gazette Building.

If you are a lover of the rare and beautiful, look in at 18 Pike's Peak avenue. Nothing like it ever brought into the city before. FRED F. HORN'S.

Low's Book Store, new picture moldings.

For fresh oysters go to the McGregor Cafe.

Free Lessons.

In art embroidery at Mrs. Crapsey's this week. Stamped linens and finished pieces at reduced prices; a full line of B and A silks. 110 North Weber street.

G. O. Taylor Whiskies lead the list for purity.

Graduate Optician ASHBY, the jeweler, is getting in his fall stock. It is up to date. See him for birthday and wedding presents if you want the best.

ASHBY'S, Opposite Post Office.

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Thorough instruction. Methods adapted to the individuality of each pupil. Prepares for college or business. A limited number of home pupils received. Fall term begins Sept. 17, 1895. For descriptive circular apply to J. B. WALTON, Principal, 31 W. Bijou St.

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TOILET WARE

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CUT GLASS.

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
Fine Repairing, Manufacturing, Engraving.

GOODSPEED'S

26 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

See the Special Display of Dolls.

Bring the little ones to see the handsomest display of Dressed Dolls ever shown in one store. We now have many orders ahead on dolls. You will make your selection when you see our stock.

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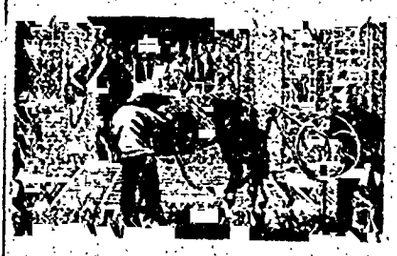

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